PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, ostal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,325—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th June.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5281	F. H. Seymour	18th „
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	25th „
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th „
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th „
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B Andrews	27th „
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th „
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th „

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Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,820	1st Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	10th June 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,109	12th July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, via St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Liyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	21st June.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars. Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 3, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Jourdan	30th June.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th June, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m. on the 9th June, calling at Kurrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 22nd June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 18th June, calling at Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 5,400 tons, on or about 8th June.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 7th June, 1898.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Kiene	10th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road,
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With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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SODAWATER, POTASH WATER, ÆRATED WATER.
As. 12 per Doz.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
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Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	10	0
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MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash, Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings				per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	„	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	„	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„	5	6
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		„	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		„	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		„	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

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SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

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This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

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REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

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H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MATSUYAMA MARU," Capt. J. NIREI, 2,958 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 12th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th June, 1898.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "TRIESTE," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and the Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days from the date of arrival, otherwise none will be Entertained.

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S. S. "INDUS" from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the VICTORIA DOCK No. 4. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 6th June, 1898.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "LISMORE" arrived from LONDON and CARDIFF, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be Entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th June, 1898.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

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INDIA.
Spoons, Forks, etc., equal to Silver, cheaper and more durable.
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ANNOTATED
BY
SIR H. T. PRINSEP.

For earliest supply by Value-Payable Post. Apply to—The MANAGER, Caledonian Steam Press, Wellesley Place, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 20th day of June 1898, for the right to SELL REFRESHMENTS in the Refreshment Room situated in the Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

2. Forms of tender and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each form of tender at the office of the Municipal Commissioner. Any further information that may be required can be ascertained on application to the Superintendent of Victoria Gardens.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees two hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant, which shall be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tenderer or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. A further deposit of Rupees one hundred will have to be made by the Contractor whose contract may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th June, 1898.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 42,619 cubic feet of TEAKWOOD SCANTLINGS required for the construction of broad-guage Railway carriages etc., in Nagpur, will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer up to NOON of the 7th July, 1898, and will be then opened by him in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

All scantlings are to be cut exactly to the dimensions and marked with the number and distinguishing letter as shewn in the printed lists, and must be of the best Moulmein or Rangoon Teak, well seasoned, sound and free from cracks and knots.

Printed lists of the scantlings required and terms and condition of Tender along with Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Agent and Chief Engineer Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.

The scantlings will be inspected by the Company's Inspector before acceptance and despatch.

Seals of Tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted. They should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tenders for Teakwood Scantlings for B.-N. Railway."

5. The Tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Agent reserves to himself the right to accept in whole or in part, but in the event of his accepting in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the contract the whole earnest-money deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenderers without earnest-money of 1,800 will not be attended to.

7. The Agent and Chief Engineer reserves to himself the power of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

8. Forms of Tenders will be supplied on a payment of a fee of Rs. 2 per form.

T. R. WYNNE,
Agent and Chief Engineer, B.-N. Railway.
Nagpur, 3rd June, 1898.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a celluxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit. d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit.—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lubin.—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.'

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. [illegible] Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a maintes reprises du choc des [illegible] qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif.—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier-Fevrier, 96.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 35m. High water, 0-43m., 1-34a. Low water 6-37a., 7-40a.
Execution at the Common Prison, 7-30 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Polo.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m. to-day.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Lorenzo entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Umballa left it yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Singapore entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Indus yesterday. The steamer City of Perth left the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Pachumba yesterday.

A Native Police Officer.—Subedar Tatia Luximon, third grade Inspector in the Bombay Police Force, has retired after serving in the Police Force for a period extending over thirty-two years.

Transfer of Prisoners.—Yesterday morning, a batch of fifty prisoners were transferred from the Common Jail to the Thana Jail. The prisoners were escorted by a body of armed police under Inspector Flanagan, from the Common Jail, to the Victoria Terminus, where they were entrained and despatched to Thana.

Accident at the Mazagon Dockyard.—Govind Jannoo, aged forty-five years, residing at Dockyard Road, Mazagon, was on Sunday morning decending into one of the P. and O. Co.'s docks, by means of a rope, when the rope broke and he fell from a height of about ten feet, sustaining a fracture of the left ankle-bone. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

Bhownagar News.—Our correspondent writes:—The plague at Porbunder shows signs of abatement. The disease was confined to the Karwas only who were segregated.—The temperature is very high here. This evening a terrible hurricane occurred here carrying an enormous quantity of dust, which obscured every object even at one or two yards distance. One man narrowly escaped being run-over by a gharry on the Bunder Road. The storm was accompanied by vivid lightning and thunder—There was a shower of rain after the storm abated sufficient to allay the dust.

Sudden Death of a Passenger by the Oriental.—On the arrival of the P. and O. Company's steamship Oriental, with the English mails, in the harbour on Saturday morning, a first-class passenger, named Miss Kate Vokins, aged about forty-six years, was found dead in her cabin. She took her breakfast in the morning and went into her cabin, where she died at 9.30 a.m. From enquiries made it appears that during the voyage she was in the best of health and spirits. The medical officer of the vessel examined her, and certified that the cause of death was heart disease.

Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, this evening, at 5·45:—

Japanese Mazurka	La Mousme	Ganne
Overture	Sunlight and shade	Parker
Selection	La Figlia del Regimento	Donizetti
Walzer	An der Schonen Blauen Donau	Strauss
Reminiscences of Offenbach		Winterbottom
Galop	Vivacity	Coraggio.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fatal Accident to a Labourer.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Rajanna Lingapa, a Hindoo labourer, aged thirty five years. About three weeks ago deceased was engaged as a labourer in a house at Sootar Chawl, which was under repair. He was standing on a staging, removing planks from a wooden partition by means of a crow-bar, and while doing so, the crow-bar accidentally dropped out of his hand and fell on the right leg, causing a wound thereon. He applied some household remedies to the wound and continued to attend his work, until about a week ago when tetanus set in, and he was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he did on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was recorded.

Suicide During Fever Delirium.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Mazagon, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Succaram, a Hindu labourer, age thirty-five years, boarding and lodging in a house kept by a woman named Koosa, at Mazagon Road. For the last four or five days deceased had been suffering from fever and was in consequence unable to go to his work. The fever increased and during its delirium on Saturday he attempted to throw himself out of a window on the third floor but was prevented from doing so by the housekeeper. On Sunday evening he was taken to an empty room on the fourth floor where he was left alone. Suddenly the noise of a fall was heard in the street, and on looking out the housekeeper saw deceased lying on the road in front of the house. There was a bleeding wound on the head and he was dead. Deceased who had recently arrived in Bombay from his native country had no relative here. A verdict of suicide during temporary delirium of fever was returned by the jury.

The Suicide of a Labourer.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday, at the Morgue, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Nana Gunnoo, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty-six years, who was on the morning of the 27th ultimo found hanging with a piece of coir rope tied round the neck with a running knot from a branch of a mangoe tree in an oart at Falkland Road, where he resided. The evidence before the coroner showed that the deceased committed suicide owing to a report having been circulated that he had an improper intimacy with a woman named Anundi, wife of one Luximon, who resided in the same chawl, and the subsequent proceedings taken by Anundi's husband against deceased. Dr. Gilbert Charsley, the acting surgeon to the coroner, who made an autopsy of the body deposed that from the front of the neck to a point posterior to the ear on either side was a discoloured mark half an inch wide, caused by the ligature. On the right side near the termination there was an abrasion, probably the situation of the knot. Over the right eyebrow there was a slight abrasion, which evidently had followed death. There was no evidence pointing to any drug in poisonous quantity having been taken. No alcohol was present in the stomach. Witness was of opinion that death was due to asphyxia, the result of hanging. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide by hanging.

Thana News.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Cooverjee Khandoobhai Desai B. Sc., L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, Thana District, has passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Public Works Department and is promoted to Third Grade Assistant Engineer, in the Northern Division from the 6th April last. Rao Saheb, Sitaram Trimbak, chief constable of Thana, is promoted to Sixth Grade Inspector of Police and transferred to Sholapoor from the 1st instant.—The Mohurrum of Thana went off quietly. There were four large taboots and five small ones made here at the folowing places:—One at Tembee, belonging to Judge's chobdar, other in Rangari Moholla, of Shaik saheb, the third in Mahaghiri, of Balla Mian, and the fourth at Rabodee of Moolla Dadanjee. The arrangements of the District Police made during the Mohurrum festival, under the supervision of Rao Saheb Sitaram Trimbak, chief constable of Thana, were excellent.—The news of the untimely death of Mr. Cawa ha the promising young police officer of Bandora was received here with great sorrow. Much sympathy is felt in Thana for the deceased' father Khan Bahadoor Dhanjisha Dadabhai Moonsifna, who was Superintendent of Police, Thana District, for a long time.—After the Summer vacation the [illegible] of the Civil Courts in the Thana District will be opened from to-morrow.—There are five persons under observation in the Segregation Camp of the Thana Municipality near the railway station to-day. The bubonic plague has now by the grace of God disappeared from Thana altogether.—The thermometer readings (in the Thana Civil Hospital) ranged from 83 to 98 degrees in shade yesterday.

Breach of Trust by a Clerk.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Charles Marquis, manager of Messrs. Cutler Palmer and Co., wine merchants, charges Peter Pereira, a despatch clerk in the employment of the firm, with criminal breach of trust and embezzlement in respect of Rs. 103. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, prosecuted, the accused being defended by Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. King and Kama, solicitors. The case for the prosecution was that the amount was an outstanding to be recovered from Mr. H. R. Greaves for wines supplied, and the peon entrusted with the bill, recovered the money from Mr. Greaves and paid it to the accused. The accused, it was alleged, appropriated the sum to his own use. The firm, being unaware of the bill having been already paid, sent five reminders to Mr. Greaves, four of which never reached him. The reminders were alleged to have been suppressed by the accused. On sending out the fifth reminder the collecting peon was charged with special instructions to wait for a reply, upon which the accused informed the complainant that Mr. Greanes had promised to pay the money early in February. The accused was dismissed in the beginning of February, and another reminder was sent to Mr. Greaves, who called for his whole account, and subsequently informed the complainant that he had made the payment and obtained the regular receipt. The collecting peon was thereupon questioned by Mr. Newbury, an assistant in the firm, and he admitted to him his having received the money from Mr. Greaves and paid it to the accused. The prosecution was then instituted. The defence of the accused was that he did not receive the money from the bill collector. Mr. Davur contended that there was no evidence to support the allegation that the peon had paid it to the accused. A charge of criminal breach of trust having been framed against the accused, the case was adjourned for further inquiry.

SANITARY RESIDENCES FOR POOR PARSIS

On Sunday evening, Mr. K. R. Kama performed the ceremony of opening two buildings erected near Falkland Road Bridge at the expense of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, for the benefit of poor Parsis. One of the buildings, which is intended to be used as a chawl, has been built by Sir Dinshaw to preserve the memory of his late son Mr. Cowasji, and the other, which will serve as a hall on festive occasions, in memory of his daughter Bai Ruttonbai. A large number of Parsi ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the ceremony. The proceedings opened with a prayer by Shams-ul-Ulma Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Mody.

A report giving the history of the fund founded for the purpose of providing airy and comfortable quarters for the poor of the Zoroastrian community was then read by Khan Bahadur Mancherji Cowasji Murzban, the honorary secretary of the fund. It was stated that the fund was started some years ago with the object of providing the poor Parsis with houses built on sanitary principles, and the events of the last two years had amply justified its existence. There were at present twelve residences erected under the supervision of the committee of the fund, and these were inhabited by 270 persons. It was gratifying to note that not one of these persons was with plague during the last year. There was a heavy mortality in the community during the time of plague owing chiefly to the insanitary conditions of the houses in which the poor Parsis lived, and the committee of the fund, therefore, appealed to the wealthy and philanthropic Parsi ladies and gentlemen to follow the example set by the Petit family and employ their money in this direction. It was further stated that the Allbless family had expressed their intention of founding a dispensary for the special benefit of the poor tenants of these quarters.

Mr. Kama, in declaring the buildings open, eulogised in eloquent terms the charities of the Petit family. He urged wealthy Parsis to use their surplus money in erecting such residences at all the railway stations in the city and thus encourage the poor Parsis to leave their present insanitary houses for more airy and sanitary quarters. He suggested that the use of the hall built in memory of Bai Ruttonbai should not be confined to marriage and other festivities, but it might be used, when it was not wanted for these purposes, either as a reading room and library, or as a primary school for the children of the tenants. The proceedings then terminated.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. MECCA.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The first sitting of the Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances of the Lindula and Mecca collision was held on Saturday at Calcutta. Mr. T. A. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presided, with Captain Knox, of the Nubia, and Captain Chandler, of the Logician, as members. Captain Walter Leslie Stewart of the s.s. Lindula was first examined. He stated that there were 114 passengers and 90 of the crew. All went well till 2 a.m. of the 23rd, when the shaft was carried away. After drifting helplessly for some time, the Mecca was signalled to take the mails and tow the Lindula back to the Sand heads. By noon the mails and passengers were transferred. A steel wire five-inch hawser with 30 fathoms of cable was then passed. The towing commenced at 9 o'clock at night, an arrangement having been made that a blue light burning meant that the vessels were to stop. The towing went well till 4-40 the next morning, when the bridle on the Mecca was carried away. No officer of the Mecca was on board the Lindula during the towing. After the bridle parted, the Chief Officer of the Mecca came on board. After the hawser was got in, the Mecca signalled that she would take the Lindula in tow again. Shortly after the collision occurred. The ship was then heading about N. W and the Mecca was heading nearly in the same direction, on the port bow, about 1-8th of a mile distant. They were about 18 miles from the Mutlah light ship. While the Chief Officer was on board, the Mecca ported her helm, and came down with the intention of passing ahead to pick up the small boat which was alongside by the star board gangway. There was a fresh strong breeze and rough sea. The Mecca was going about six knots. The reason of the Lindula going ahead was that the wind was abaft the beam and the propeller was disconnected. The Mecca came down and struck the stem (bow) with her starboard side abaft the bridge. When the Mecca was getting close she starboarded helm. The Mecca had a large rent below the water-line abaft the funnel. As she struck she twisted the stem and broke it and then went clear. The Mecca drifted four miles off and went down stern first, about 6-10 a.m. The fore peak of the Lindula was full of water, and the collision bulkhead was closed. Several of the Mecca's boats brought loads of passengers, who were safely taken aboard in spite of heavy seas. The last boat in charge of the third officer of the Mecca capsized alongside the Lindula through the fright of the passengers Six persons were drowned. The work was dangerous, nearly all the boats being half full of water.

Mr. Coates, Chief Officer of the Mecca, told the story of the ship's foundering. The Captain ordered the passengers to be put into the lifeboat, and himself and witness to go in the gig. The Captain was still on the bridge, and witness was assisting a woman into the boat, when he saw a huge wave coming. He called to the Captain to come down, and jumped into the gig. At that moment the Mecca's bows went up and the boats were drawn forward. He did not see the Captain again, though he pulled round about for more than an hour. There was not a single passenger left on the Mecca when she sank. The lifeboat capsized. Witness rescued several natives and the third and fourth engineers. The enquiry was adjourned.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The plague cases and deaths reported to Government during the week ended on June 3rd were as under:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	103	72
Karachi	241	193
Poona	2	1
Districts.		
Surat	25	21
Thana	40	37
Satara	17	13
Kolaba	3	10
Ratnagari	...	1
Belgaum	26	25
Dharwar	15	15
Karachi	33	25
Native Territories.		
Baroda	4	4
Kathiawar	6	5
Kolhapur	32	21
Cutch	57	47
Sachin	17	18
Bhor	7	6
Total	608	514

The mortality to date is as follows:—

Plague Deaths previously reported	88,[illegible]
Do. week ended June 3	514
Total death	89,009

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Babington, Officiating in Command of the Sirhind districts, inspected the Jutogh Garrison last week.

Lieutenants Pridham and Close, RE., join the Military Works Department, Bombay and Bengal Commands respectively.

The services of Captain F. H. Domenichetti who was on plague duty at Bombay, having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, will proceed to join his regiment (28th Madras Infantry) at Madras.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Creswell, Lieutenants Birch, 27th Bengal Infantry, Elliott, 8th Madras Infantry, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel G. Waters, Bombay, Surgeon Captain Street, 1st Bombay Infantry.

The following officers remain at Home on extended leave:—Lieutenant Colonel Mein, 21st Bombay Infantry, 2 months; Captains Thomson, 1-4th Gurkhas, 3 months; S. Meason, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and Lieutenant, H. Weeks, R.E., 4 months; Lieutenant J. Edwards, 1-3rd Gurkhas, 2 months.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-fou hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	0	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, & 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	*3	0	1
Hospitals	0	3	9
Total	8	4	72
Total plague deaths to date	30,201	26,052	

* Old cases which have been under enquiry.

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., of the 6th June:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Previously reported	157	137	7
Fresh cases	0	0	0
Total	157	137	7

TRANSFER OF OPERATIONS TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

Yesterday forenoon Mr. A. Cumine handed over the charge of all the plague operations in Bombay to Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner. The office of the Secretary to the Plague Committee and the clerical establishment at the Customs will soon be abolished, as it is understood that at present, no separate department will be maintained by the Municipal Commissioner at the Municipal Offices, but the work of all the plague operations will be distributed to the different departments of the Municipality.

The following notice was issued yesterday afternoon from the Plague Committee Offices, Custom House:—"The Committee are delevering over the change to the Municipality, all those who recently have drawn cheques from the Committee are requested to cash them without delay, before the balance to the credit of the Committee in the Bank is transferred to the Municipality.

PROPHYLACTIC INOCULATION.

The inoculation performed between 24th May and 4th June at the different Inoculation stations in Bombay:—

	Inoculations		persons
At the Khoshroo Lodge	10	Inoculations in	9 persons
" Municipal Office	23	"	13 "
" Parel Soparibag	14	"	10 "
Total	47		32
Inoculations up to 24th May	25,321		17,441
Grand total	25,368		17,473

	Inoculations during the last two weeks.	Total Inoculated this year.
Brahmins	2	599
Jains	0	73
High caste	10	1,604
Low caste	2	1,747
Mussalmans	11	5,799
Parsees	6	5,843
Jews	0	124
European	0	83
Eurasian	0	27
Indians	1	817
Other nations	0	181
Unclassified Hindus	0	578
	32	17,473

DAMAUN.

The Plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Saturday again decreased to three. With reference to the cordon on the Damaun frontier, it has now transpired that the Plague Commissioner, the Hon'ble Mr. Wingate C.I.E., I.C.S. asked the Collector of Surat to forward his report based on undoubted facts, as to the extent of plague in Damaun, whereupon the Collector instructed his assistant Mr. Judge, who has all along been acting as Chief Plague Authority, to visit Damaun personally and ascertain the state of Damaun and submit his report. Accordingly Mr. Judge accompanied by the Junior Inspector Mr. Thacker paid a visit to Damaun on the 24th ultimo, and after making personal enquiries sent in his report stating that plague had entirely disappeared from Upper Damaun, but there were plague cases here and there in Lower Damaun, that the Governor had removed his residence to Kachagam, that the authorities had not taken fully the measures necessary to drive away plague from Lower Damaun, that though in recognition of the services of His Excellency the Governor of Damaun, the Portuguese Government had created him a "Counsellor," this year His Excellency remained in fear of plague and that under these circumstances it was not desirable to remove the cordon &c. It is said that upon this report the Collector of Surat has sent in his opinion to the Plague Commissioner that it was necessary at present to abandon all idea of removing the cordon.

KARACHI.

Public health continues to improve steadily but surely, says the "Sind Gazette" of June 3, and normal conditions promise to be reached by the end of the current month. The returns for Wednesday gave 25 cases and 18 deaths, while yesterday there were 26 cases and 20 deaths. Clarke and Church Streets in the Sadar Bazar quarter have, it appears, become slightly infected, as they record five cases on Wednesday and six cases yesterday. Mr. Cumming, the newly appointed Plague Superintendent of that quarter, will, we are sure, adopt such rigorous measures as will effectually destroy the plague germs in houses in which the infection is most pronounced, thus preventing the disease spreading to other localities. The Lyari quarter and the Trans-Lyari camps still continue to record the largest number of cases and deaths, but there are signs that they are also shaking off the disease in a satisfactory way and are becoming healthier day by day. The returns for to-day give 18 cases and 17 deaths, the totals to date now amount to 2,687 cases and 2,116 deaths. About 4,000 persons there have been inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph. During the week ending 2nd instant, 19 patients were admitted into the Seth Vishindas Plague Hospital and 23 were discharged cured, 64 still remaining under treatment, of whom 55 appear to be convalescent. From Seth Shewaram Ramrukhiamal's private Plague Hospital, which is under the management of Dr. D'Souza, seven patients were discharged cured on Wednesday last, and three more patients are said to be convalescent and fit to be discharged in a day or two. We are glad to hear that Mrs. Platel, who was removed from Keamari to the Lady Dufferin Hospital suffering with plague is progressing very favourably, and that Mrs. Corke has been discharged from hospital cured.

PRECAUTIONS IN MELBOURNE.

Since intelligence was received of the spread of the bubonic plague to Calcutta the Victorian Board of Health has added that port to the list of places proclaimed as being infected with the disease. The places now proclaimed include South-Eastern China, where the plague originated 7 or 8 years ago, Calcutta and Bombay. On vessels arriving in Melbourne from these parts very careful inquiries are made whether any of the people aboard have come from districts in which the plague is actually prevalent. These people are then carefully examined, and all their luggage is fumigated by the steam and sulphur process, the appliances for which were purchased by the Government about three years ago, when the existing precautions against the introduction of the plague were adopted at the port of Melbourne. At the Bubonic Plague Convention, held at Vienna in 1893, it was satisfactorily established that there was no risk of infection from ordinary merchandise, and this view has been universally affirmed by European sanitarians. As indicating the class of evidence which led to this conclusion, it may be mentioned that in 1835 the plague was very prevalent and virulent at Alexandria. At that period 100,000 bales of cotton were exported from Egypt, through Alexandria to Great Britain, France, Germany and other manufacturing countries. In some cases the crews on board the ships conveying the cotton were attacked with the plague shortly after their departure from Egypt, but in not a single instance did the material communicate infection to the places to which it was consigned. Jute bags, if new, are consequently now always passed without question in Europe, though in Melbourne, if they have been manufactured in an infected district, they are subjected to fumigation, and a general fumigation is also effected throughout the ship which brought them here. There is indeed, practically no danger from infection, except from articles of clothing belonging to passengers who have come from the plague centres. Another peculiarity of the disease tending to minimise the chance of its being borne over sea to a place at such a distance from India or China or Australia, without detection, is that the period of incubation is very short, the disease developing unmistakably in from 5 to 8 days after infection. In India and China at present the plague is confined to the overcrowded and dirty quarters of large cities. There is, however, a feeling amongst the health authorities of the Australian colonies that a federal conference of the medical officers should be held to consider the present situation, since, the plague, though gradually, is surely extending in Asiatic countries.

THE RIOTS AT MULTAN.

The first reports of the Muhurram riots at Multan are incorrect as regards knives being used freely, only one man is known to be wounded with a knife, and he is in hospital in a critical condition with an abdominal would. The Muhammadans are credited with having started the row, which was a serious one for half an hour. This was in the Chowk, the principal street of the city where all the bunniahs' shops are. There was little or no looting, only sweetmeats and vegetables exposed outside being trampled on by the crowd. There was a lot of stone-throwing from the roofs of houses, and some people had narrow escapes. The bunniahs refused to open their shops on Thursday, and all sorts of stories were prevalent that a repetition of the riot on a big scale was imminent. A squadron of Lancers was kept in the city all Wednesday night, the police were greatly strengthened, and the precautions were continued on Thursday evening: but a drive through the city at mid-night showed all peaceful and a few shops open. On Friday, Mr. Douie, the Commissioner from Lahore, arrived to enquire into the matter. Some bunniahs allege heavy losses by looting. This is absolutely untrue. One man wired to the Commissioner saying that his shop was looted to the extent of Rs. 1,100, but this was all a falsehood, as his shop is opposite the police keep, where the strongest guard was. All is now quiet, and it was expected that the bunniahs would open their shops on Friday. These riots carry the mind back to the year 1881, when the province was startled with the news of internecine feuds in this very city of a much more serious character, attended by loss of life and property. There was some misunderstanding between the two communities recording the slaughter of kine and the carriage of beef through the city of sale in the beef market or for consumption by Muhammadans, and on the occasion of the Bakr-'id festival when kine were sacrificed, the communities came to blows. For a time the city was in the possession of the mob, and the police seemed helpless until the arrival of the military, when the disorder was quelled, but not until two or three temples and a similar number of mosques had been desecrated, burnt or otherwise injured. For several days after the riots feeling in the city ran very high, and petty brawls in the streets were of hourly occurrence. European troops from the fort had to patrol the city for several days, and it was not for some time that the authors of the riots were arrested, tried and convicted. In the present case a large number of arrests have already been made, and in the best interests of peace in Multan we hope as little delay as possible will take place in seeing the guilty condignly punished. Punishment in the case of rioters and other disturbers of public peace, howsoever severe and exemplary, loses all its terrors for the badmash class if it is not swift and prompt. It is safer, and in the end better conduces to the administration of justice, to dispense with the usual forms of law and procedure which cause delay in the final disposal of the cases. The first question, in connection with Wednesday's riots that occurs to us is—How is it that the local authorities were caught unawares? Had they known anything about what was to happen, they would have taken precautions before hand. It is well-known that riots in an Indian city, whether inter-racial or those directed against authority, are seldom of sudden occurrence, and the pains taken by an officer to inform himself regarding the state of popular feeling, particularly on occasions of the more important social and religious festivals, are never in vain. In every district it is usual for the local authorities to make adequate police arrangements for the safe passage of processions connected with the festivals, and it is in this connection that the services of men of note among natives are utilised. Honorary Magistrates, Municipal Commissioners, Kursinashins and Durbaries, *et hoc genus omne*, have only these as the occasions on which to justify the confidence reposed in them as leaders of the people, or the titles of honour and distinction bestowed on them as men of note among their fellows, and it is a serious matter when these people either betray their trust or fail to justify their existence. An attitude of passive indifference on the part of these gentry is quite as strongly open to objection as that of open or scarcely undisguised hostility on the part of the lower orders, and the authorities are bound to take serious notice of these gentlemen if they find that they have failed to give information which, had they received it in time, would have avoided the disgraceful and unpleasant occurrences of Wednesday last. Another question that strikes one in this connection is—are the means at present at the disposal of the district authority sufficient to keep him correctly and adequately informed of what goes on in the native part of the city? To this question, we fear, it is not possible to give an answer in the affirmative; but as it strikes at the very root of our administration, it is time that the higher authorities took it up in right earnest, and gave the Deputy Commissioner means to start and keep up one of the most essential auxiliaries to his work.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

GOVERNMENT DOCTORS AND PRIVATE PRACTICE.

The following letter, dated Calcutta, May 21, has been addressed by the Secretary, Indian Medical Association, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department:—

I have the honor, at the direction of the Council of the Indian Medical Association, to forward the annexed correspondence, consisting of (1) A memorial from the British Medical Practitioners of Mussoorie to the N. W. P. and Oudh Government, seeking redress of their grievance on the ground of the Civil Surgeon competing with them in private practice such competition, owing to the Civil Surgeon's official position, seriously handicapping the memorialists in their legitimate sphere of work. (2) The reply of the N. W. P. and Oudh Government to the said memorial, and (3) the representation of the Council of the Indian Medical Association to the N. W. P. an Oudh Government in connection with the above.

The Council feel that the memorial of the British Practitioner of Mussoorie points to a very distinct hardship and grievance, as well as to a violation of the avowed policy of Government which prohibits officials from engaging in private remunerative work. The Council further desire to emphasise the fact that the reply given by the N. W. P. and Oudh Government to the memorialists, accentuates the need and the justice of the prohibition of private practice to a hard-worked and over burdened medical officer, if not in the interests of the memorialists certainly in the interests of the public. It is the bounden duty of the Council to respectfully claim the best attention of the Government of India to the important principle that underlies the question of prohibiting highly paid State Medical Officers, responsible for important duties, from infringing a definite ruling of Government which is stringently applied to all officers of the State Services, but which rule hitherro has not been made applicable to officers of the Indian Medical Service. It is important and necessary in this connection, to urge that the conditions of supplying the public needs of the inhabitants of large Indian cities, more especially provincal capitals and hill stations, have materially altered during the past ten years, and that in all these centres there is a sufficiency of British Medical Practitioners, as well as highly trained and fully qualified Indian Graduates of Medicine, to supply the needs of the public, both European and Indian and that therefore the time for withdrawing the privilege of private practice to State-paid doctors has unquestionably arrived.

The Council, having regard to the argument or reason for the continuance of the privilege of private practice to State-paid Surgeons, viz., that by such monetary inducements the best class of medical men are attracted to the Service, while neither admitting the justice nor the need for any such inducement to candidates to enter the Service, desire to suggest, that while prohibition of general and family practice should be maintained against State-paid doctors in large cities and hill stations, the Council do not at present urge the withdrawal of the privilege of purely consultative practice to State-paid doctors, *i.e.*, their consultation with family physicians and general practitioners.

In conclusion, the Council entertain the earnest hope that the continuance of the present unsatisfactory conditions of medical practice in the large cities and hill stations of India, which entail so much hardship on the independent medical profession of the country, both British and Indian, will be recognised by the Government of India as necessitating the prompt and effective interference of the Government especially as on the grounds of established principle and acknowledged State policy, the Council of the Indian Medical Association cannot refrain from protesting against this anomaly, nor can they remain satisfied till the Government of India has given effect to their claims and appeals for State protection of the rights and privileges of the local medical profession, both European and Indian.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th June, 1898.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to Surgeon-Captain F A Foy, from 31st May to 31st August 1898.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. "A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 6TH OF JUNE, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·365	SW	2	113·6	83·0	33	..	...	—0·07
Sirsa	29·412	W	8	115·3	90·0	26	...	0·03	—0·10
Delhi	29·433	NW	4	108·7	89·0	24	...	...	—0·18
Agra	29·436	NE	5	110·0	89·9	42	...	..	—0·07
Cawnpore	29·460	ESE	4	107·5	86·0	43	...	..	...
Allahabad	29·456	E	9	106·1	85·2	50	...	...	—0·26
Jhansi	29·440	NW	5	113·2	94·2	34	...	0·07	—0·18
Jacobabad	29·392	SE	8	120·0	82·0	53	...	..	...
Karachi	29·569	W	15	91·4	83·0	72	...	...	...
Jeypore	29·185	W	9	112·3	88·4	34	...	...	—0·11
Ajmere	29·512	W	14	104·4	84·0	54	...	...	—0·05
Deesa	29·589	WNW	11	108·0	79·5	65	..	...	—0·04
Ahmedabad	29·619	WNW	5	106·3	81·1	58	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·594	W	20	100·3	80·4	67	...	...	—0·07
Rajkot	29·621	W	16	104·4	86·1	64	...	..	—0·25
Ghadechi	29·615	NW	16	107·2	80·8	60	...	..	...
Veraval	29·646	W	8	88·1	80·3	84	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·549	WNW	4	103·1	83·1	53	...	...	—0·17
Indore	29·555	W	9	104·5	81·1	58	...	...	—0·61
Saugor	29·463	W	6	109·9	86·6	26	..	0·27	+0·06
Jubbulpore	29·462	WNW	5	111·0	87·6	33	...	0·10	—0·31
Hoshangabad	29·508	W	6	111·0	89·2	31	..	...	—0·59
Khandwa	29·564	WNW	14	107·7	85·1	50	...	...	—0·51
Raipur	29·493	SW	7	109·5	85·4	48	..	0·03	—0·48
Nagpur	29·494	SSW	8	110·2	82·0	42	...	0·41	—0·67
Amraoti	29·528	WSW	8	111·9	81·7	44	...	0·04	—0·68
Akola	29·547	W	16	107·2	84·7	50	...	...	—0·62
Surat	29·654	NW	7	[illegible]	81·1	[illegible]	...	...	—0·53
Malegaon	29·649	W	15	104·3	75·1	58	...	...	—0·64
Bombay	29·697	WNW	11	92·4	83·4	72	...	...	—2·38
Poona	29·669	W	21	99·5	75·3	58	...	0·02	—0·96
Ahmednagar	29·643	NNW	3	101·3	74·9	55	..	...	...
Aurangabad	29·652	WSW	4	104·5	76·7	56	...	..	...
Sholapur	29·668	W	16	105·2	75·5	56	...	0·04	—1·10
Ratnagiri	29·695	NNW	8	92·4	82·8	76	..	0·03	—5·09
Belgaum	29·702	WSW	17	89·2	66·8	76	0·20	2·35	+0·94
Goa	29·721	NW	1	87·0	78·4	95	0·25	2·89	...
Karwar	29·700	SW	5	90·3	77·0	87	0·58	0·55	—6·50
Mangalore	29·736	SSW	4	87·7	76·5	92	0·27	2·55	—3·64
Calicut	29·751	ESE	5	81·7	75·0	94	1·85	2·62	—3·29
Cochin	29·782	WSW	L	[illegible]	71·7	95	2·08	8·57	+3·48
Bangalore	29·709	WSW	10	91·3	69·3	72	...	0·15	—0·65
Secunderabad	29·673	SW	11	107·2	75·4	77	0·08	0·08	—0·80
Masulipatam	29·653	WNW	13	107·2	75·1	91	2·25	2·44	—1·60
Bellary	29·708	Calm	8	101·2	73·7	56	0·43	0·51	—0·08
Cuddapah	29·727	NW	L	107·3	78·4	88	0·03	0·13	—0·75
Madras	29·661	SW	10	98·5	82·0	59	..	1·13	+0·74
Coimbatore	29·716	SW	5	91·4	75·6	69	..	...	—0·33
Trichinopoly	29·681	WSW	4	103·6	79·8	61	...	0·05	—0·27
Negapatam	29·704	SW	16	97·0	76·9	?	...	0·16	+0·12
Colombo	29·793	SW	15	87·0	75·5	83	0·53	4·37	+2·11
Aden	29·669	E	8	94·3	81·8	69	..	...	..

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J J H=0·00 (0·00); G T H=0·00 (0·00); St G H=0·00 (0·05); C P=0·00 (0·00).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jacobabad and Calicut, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bhuj, 24 at Secunderabad, 20 at Nagpur and Rajkot, 18 at Karachi, Ajmere, Khandwa and Akola and 16 at Neemuch. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season at almost all the reporting stations. The highest temperature in the shade was 120° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Ghadechi, Rajkot and Bhuj. Over two inches of rain has fallen at Masulipatam (2·25") and Cochin (2·08"), about two inches at Calicut (1·85), light to moderate showers at Nagpur, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore and Bellary and a few drops at Cuddapah, Secunderabad and Karwar. The suspicious and unsettled weather conditions to the south-westwards of the Cutch and Kathiwar Coasts have disappeared. The monsoon which appeared to be approaching the Malabar Coast on the 4th has reached Cochin and also appears to have advanced as far as Karwar. On the Malabar Coast the monsoon gradient slightly exceeds its usual normal strength and conditions are favourable for rain. The pressure has a tendency to rise on the Malabar Coast and the barometer is nearly steady or is falling slightly at Bombay; it is hence probable that the monsoon will advance northwards of Karwar up to Bombay during the course of the next 48 hours. At Colombo the sea is very rough and strong monsoon is blowing there, and also on and off the Malabar Coast. The weather to the north of Karwar will become squally and slightly unsettled with the advance of the monsoon. The following is the summary of the weather during the week ending 4th June at Mauritius, Zanzibar and Seychelles:—Mauritius:—Mean pressure 30·040"; maximum temperature 79°; minimum 60°; wind E.-S.-E. with an average velocity of 9 miles an hour; rainfall nil and the weather is reported to be fine with passing clouds. Zanzibar:—Mean pressure 29·937"; maximum temperature 86°; minimum 76°; wind south with an average velocity of 9 miles an hour; weather cloudy, no rain and the S. E. Trades have been blowing strong. Seychelles:—Mean pressure 29·828"; maximum 85°; minimum 78°; weather cloudy; rainfall about half an inch and the barometer has been steady during the week. These reports show that the South-Easterly Trades have much decreased in force at Mauritius and Seychelles and that the weather is only partially cloudy in the Indian Ocean. The pressure difference between Colombo and Aden has decreased slightly, but shows that the monsoon is yet blowing fresh to strong in the centre of the Arabian Sea. Considering the fact that the rainfall accompanying the cyclonic storm has been heavy and that the South-East Trades have decreased in force in the Indian Ocean, the monsoon on the West Coast is likely to be of mild type for a few days more.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA, June 6.

Sunday: The barometric changes have been generally small and unimportant. The barometric differences are unusally large over North Bombay, Rajputana and the Central Provinces, but on the whole pressure conditions are fairly normal, the winds are more than usually north-westerly over Bombay, the centre of the Peninsula and the Central provinces, but blow from about average directions. Elsewhere the force is low for the time of year both at the head of the bay and at Bombay; but elsewhere in India as well as in Ceylon the wind has generally been stronger than usual. The temperature has risen in the Punjab and Madras, but has been steady in other provinces. The heat is less than usual in the deltaic and west Bengal, north Gangetic plain and south Peninsula and greater than usual elsewhere. In north Punjab at Peshawar and Rawalpindi and at the central stations of Jubbulpur, Seoni and Hyderabad the excess is eight degrees. The highest maximum is 120 degrees at Jacobabad. Rain has fallen generally in Burma, while scattered showers have occurred over parts of Bengal, the Peninsula and Ceylon. Falls amounting to about one and a half inch are reported from Rangoon, Lashio and Trevandrum, while Akyab reports over three inches. The telegram from mauritius shows what the wind has been E. S. E., of the average force of nine miles per hour. No rain has fallen throughout the week and the wether is fine with passing clouds. At Zanzibar the wind has been southerly with an average velocity of nine miles and no rain, while at the Seychelles the wind has been S. S. E., also nine miles per hour, but half an inch of rain has fallen. The barometer has been low at all the three stations. The above show that the winds blow from normal directions, but are lighter than usual in force and that the weather is fine and practically rainless. Hence in the "Trades" region the winds are at present low and the weather fine.

Monday:—The barometer risen briskly to rapidly over the Peninsula, but elsewhere the changes are unimportant. The general conditions are same as those reported yesterday, only pressure differences larger, the winds have less nothing in them than was the case yesterday over central parts of the country and centre and west of the Peninsula, and directions over greater part of the country are fairly normal. Force has risen both at the sand heads and at Bombay but still below normal. At both places the temperature has changed rather irregularly. The heat is less than usual over west Bengal and Orissa, greater part of Burma and extreme south of the Peninsula, elsewhere mean temperature is excessive, more particularly over C. I., and the Punjab. Rain has fallen generally in Burma and Showers reported north-Bengal, and large part of the Peninsula. Cachar reports over three inches in Nagpur, Masulipatam, Cochin over two inches, and Tavoy, Yamethin, Trevandrum and Calicut over one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th June, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·670
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	87·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·9
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	·719
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	92·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·1
General Directions of wind*	WNW. W. WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	271

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—June 5.

10 p.m.	85·0

MONDAY.—June 6.

6 a.m.	83·7
10 a.m.	88·3
2 p.m.	91·2
4 p.m.	89·0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Montank, 1,944 tons, Captain S Townley, cleared yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s Pemba, 987 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (3rd May), via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain F D Lee, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta (24th May), brought a cargo of 7,150 tons of coal.

The s s Aurora, 1,860 tons, Captain S Green, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (15th May), with in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

The s s Goa, 1,217, tons Captain H B C Plommer arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (20th May) a general cargo, and Mr P W Douse and 82 deck passengers.

The s s Lesmore, 2,277 tons, Captain S Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (7th April), via Karachi, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

The s s Sabraon, 1,541 tons, Captain R Gosden, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Torre del-Annunziata (11th May) in ballast The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

The s s Falls of Inversnaid, 1,702 tons, Captain T Hodge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (14th May) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The s s Lavernock, 1,501 tons, Captain G. Jenkin, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Port said (21st May), in ballast. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Brig-Surg.-Lieut Col W McConaghy as cabin and 12 deck passengers.

The s s Strathnairn, 2,599 tons, Captain F. G Cuming, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, (6th May), with a cargo of 5,774 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The s s Ujina, 3,428 tons, Captain G. T. Withers, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Greenock, (20th April), brought a cargo of 3,700 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Mackinon, Mackenzie and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yerterday from Karachi, (4th June), with a general cargo, and Captain and Mrs Whyte and infant, Mr Abraham and 15 deck passengers.

The Bombay-Japan Line s s Matsuyama Maru 1,959 tons, Captain J Miree arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, (3rd May), with a general cargo, and 6 Japanese passengers. The vessels is consigned to N Y Kaisha.

The Wilson Line s s Lorenzo, 1,230 tons, Captain W Wing, which arrived in harbour on Sunday (6th May.) brought a general cargo and Mr Mrs Smith and child as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Sabraon s	Gosden	Torre-del-Annunziata
6	Aurora s	Green	Trieste, May 15
	Pemba s	Shepherd	Calcutta, May 3
	Indus s	Vaquier	Shanghai, May 12
	Strathnairn s	Cuming	Glasgow, May 6
	M Maru s	Miree	Yokohama, May 3
	Goa s	Plommer	Zanzibar, May 20
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, June 4
	Lesmore s	Andrews	Cardiff, April 7
	F of Inversnaid s	Hodge	Trieste, May 14

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
6	Montank s	Townley	Genoa

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi
" Indus, Vaquier, for Marseilles

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mobile, for Jeddah, etc
" Lorenzo, for Hull, etc
" Oriental, for London, etc
" Kong Alf, for Port Said
" Horatio, for Hull, etc
" Sobraon, for Liverpool
" Calliope, for Liverpool, etc
" Singapore, for Genoa, etc
" Matsuyama Maru, for Japan, etc

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 6.

From Glasgow.

City of Perth s—100 cases whisky D Dadabhoy, 35 cases whisky and 1 case paper F Nusserwanjee, 35 cases rum Eduljee Bezonjee, 9 bales blotting paper S Mamoojee and Co
Bullionist s—70 cases whisky Cutler Palmer and Co

From Liverpool.

Armenia s—2 cases medicine S F Colah and Co 3 cases chemicals, etc, J Jadowjee, 10 cases plate glass A H Karimji.

From London.

Arabia s—5 cases brandy R Allana
Caledonia s—16 cases provisions, 12 cases papers, 9 cases medicine, 10 cases cheese and 5 cases bacon Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 3 cases whisky D Dadabhoy
Oriental s—25 cases wine Cutler Palmer and Co
Bombay s—1 pipe wine Phipson and Co

From Hamburg.

Johannesberg s—1 cask rectified spirit Phillips and Co
Rauenthalla s—11 cases perfumed spirit Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co
Rudesheimer s—10 drums rectified Valubjee Bhicca and Co

From Antwerp.

Rauenthaler s—214 cases window glass A Noorbhoy, 153 cases window glass Sururufally Mamoojee

From Hull.

Haratio s—21 bales paper. J Jadowjee

From New York.

Inglewood sp—975 barrels mineral lubricating oil Standard Oil Co

From Charente.

Caledonia s—15 cases brandy D P Batha and Co

From Trieste

Vindobona s—10 cases writing paper, Essabhoy M Abdoolally and Co 15 cases writing paper, Hussonally Abdoolally
Imperatrix s—7 cases glass beads Beier Katz

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 6.

For Liverpool.

Burdan s—30,600 cwts wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co, 648 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co.
Sabraon s—69880 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.
Ethelbrytha s—40 bales wool Ally Mahomed Latif, 30 bales wool R Amerchand, 175 cwt coir your P Govindjee.
Armenia s—125 bales wool Sulleman Jan Mahomed, 85 bales wool Hajee Ally Oosman 35 bales wool Moledina Lalljee, 240 bales wool Jafferbhoy Khitsey and Co, 1050 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co

For London

Oriental s—73 bales skins Hajee Mahomed Abba, 2,000 cwt wheat, 1,999 cwt myrabollams, and 1,240 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers
Indus s—9 cases curiosities L B Bhootwalla, 20 casks condiments H Muncherjee Sons

For Cork.

Inglewood sp—2411 cwt linseed Ralli Brother

For Antwerp.

Algoa s—2000 cwt wheat 1635 cwt linseed 4000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers, 400 cwts wheat D Nanjee and Co 220 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 23 cwts rapeseed Gade and Co.

For Hull.

Naples s—5000 cwts wheat David Sassoon and Co,
Horatio s—6948 cwts wheat Finlay Muir and Co.

For Hamburg.

Maningtry s—100 bales cottonfly Isaac Wright and Co

For Havre.

AE olus s—1105 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co

For Dunkirk.

Woodleigh s—7000 cwts wheat Ritchie Steuart and Co: 24648 cwt wheat, E D Sassoon and Co

For Marseilles.

Armenia s—5320 cwt mowraseed, 10,000 cwt castorseed 1200 teelseed Ralli Brothers
Ras Elba s—18000 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co 14900 cwt wheat Finlay Muir and Co

For Genoa.

Plympton s—21017 cwt linseed, 5238 cwt teelseed and 600 bales cotton Ralli Brothers
Montank s—400 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

For Hongkong.

[illegible] s—22 chests opium The P and O Co

For Kobe.

[illegible] Maru s—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 400 bales cotton Lyon and Co

For Yokohama.

[illegible] Maru s—200 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

For Nagasaki.

Tenshin Maru s—200 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8, No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

RAIN-PROOF COATS made from a new All Wool, Drab Venetian Cloth. No Rubber, Porous and Healthy.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—New Furnishing SHOW ROOMS NOW OPEN.—Hornby Road.

GRAND VALUE.—For Ordinary Day Wear. Good White Shirts, to Special order, Price six for Rs. 20 only.—ASQUITH & LORD.

EK DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

WANTED, a SALESMAN, must be well acquainted with PIECE-GOOD'S BUSINESS. Salary according to qualifications. Apply "B," care of this Paper.

WANTED a GOOD NARLBUND pay Rs. 25 per mensem. Copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to the Civil Surgeon, Chanda, C.P. Preference will be given to a PENSIONED CAVALRY NARLBUND.

WANTED An Experienced ENGINEER to Superintend Hydraulic Cotton Presses and Ginning Factories, a Parsee or Native Gentleman preferred, He must understand thoroughly the working of all the Machinery. Apply stating terms to Messrs. HARMUKHROY GOBIND RAM, Cotton Merchants, Khurja, N. W. P.

A STRONG GUARANTEE SOCIETY with Chief Offices in London requires a representative in good financial position and able to introduce Fidelity Guarantee, Business, Remuneration by liberal commission with "N. F.," Box 100, Willings Offices, 162, Piccadilly, London, W, England.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Byculla Scottish High School and the John Connon High School will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June.

RECEIVED PICTURES with Figures moving and dancing by the time of a Swiss Musical Box, glazed and framed Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 ;—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality. "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

RECEIVED FANCY REVOLVING MUSICAL CIGAR STANDS, Rs. 15, 22, and Rs. 30, plays 1 and 2 Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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at the Manufacturer's Rate I have in Stock
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DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS
With Six Tumblers ; Medium Quality,
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With Four Levers.
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Of Various Sizes.
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27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

UNDER Saturday evening's date we chronicled the latest news to hand through Reuter, and have this evening nothing fresh to report from that channel.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week-ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,49,473
" " Branches	Dec.	"	21,97,085
Other " "	Inc.	"	9,70,198
Government Securities	Inc.	"	8,446
Other authorised "			unchanged.
Loans	Dec.	"	12,51,746
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	32,472
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	3,817
Cash	Dec.	"	45,923

Money being still scarce, the Bank of Bombay Return issued to-day disclosed a diminution in the Cash Balance of but 1-2 lakh, at some 87 1-4 lakhs, compared with a decrease in the previous week of 12 1-2 lakhs, at 87 3-4 lakhs. To Public Deposits there was an addition of 1 1-2 lakh ; and an increase in Private Deposits of 9 3-4 lakhs. From Loans there were withdrawals amounting to 12 1-2 lakhs ; and in Bills Discounted and Purchased a decrease of over 1-4 lakh.

COTTON.—Prices remain steady, but only a small business has been done to-day. Shippers bought 200 bales each of Saw ginned, Amraoti, Pachora, Oomra, Wadhwan, at Rs. 162 1-4, Rs. 145, Rs. 148, Rs. 148, Rs. 153 per candy, respectively ; 300 Khundwa, at Rs. 153 ; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 141 ; 500 Broach, at Rs. 169 ; in all, 1,900 bales. The mills purchased 750 bales, comprising 250 Ranpore, at Rs. 153 to Rs. 156 per candy ; 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 143 ; 200 Jawra at Rs. 140.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday were as follows :

Cotton	10,633	bales.
Wheat	45,576	cwts.
Linseed	6,561	"
Rapeseed	10,013	"
Gingellyseed	1,578	"
Poppyseed	2,939	"
Castorseed	3,029	"
Rice	9,563	"

WHEAT.—There has been very little doing in this market, and prices are unchanged.

SEEDS.—For "Linseed" there has been a little enquiry, with an advance in the price. "Rapeseed" is also dearer, but without any enquiry to speak of.

FREIGHTS continue quiet. A line is reported done for Trieste and Venice at 26s. 6d. per ton, June shipment ; and for July at 22s.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a good enquiry for Bank Paper both ready and forward, and rates soon receded. Merchants' Bills were scarce, a small amount only being reported sold at 1s. 4 3-32d., the market closing quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs	1·69 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at 94 3-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 7-8 for Account ; 3 per Cents declined to 85.

SHARES remain dull. Manockjee Petit Mill are R. 5 lower ; Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 5, to Rs. 1,245 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3 1-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 1-4 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th June, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 28th May, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 28. Rs.	June 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,23,202	52,72,675
Do. do. at Branches	51,97,749	30,00,684
Other Deposits	2,78,27,284	2,87,97,482
Post Bills	6,957	6,372
Credits, undrawn	14,77,247	15,43,329
Rs.	5,61,32,439	5,51,20,622
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,02,12,981	1,02,21,427
Other authorised Securities	37,32,807	37,32,807
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	78,73,759	81,79,966
Loans do. do. do.	1,88,02,912	1,75,51,196
Bills Discounted and purchased	61,64,708	61,33,236
Dead Stock	4,15,324	4,15,324
Stamps and Stationery	33,250	30,104
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	1,37,023	1,40,840
Cash	87,72,615	87,26,722
Rs.	5,61,32,439	5,51,20,622

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 31st May, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 23rd May, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 23. Rs.	A.	P.	May 31. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,61,92,451	11	3	1,79,71,083	2	9
Other Deposits, &c.	4,55,49,431	11	0	4,61,54,458	13	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,72,686	5	11	3,00,466	14	1
Sundries	31,27,115	10	1	32,13,115	8	2
Rs.	9,31,91,685	6	3	9,59,89,124	6	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	27,46,937	0	0	34,03,966	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	74,67,450	0	0	73,93,450	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,25,54,447	1	10	2,16,18,188	3	4
Accounts of Credit do.	2,52,25,748	12	6	2,53,79,222	1	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,06,57,010	9	4	1,10,49,636	4	8
Balances with other Banks	12,25,872	12	11	8,53,731	3	2
Bullion	2,360	3	0	2,367	13	0
Dead Stock	13,28,727	2	10	13,28,939	10	10
Stamps	10,818	2	4	11,180	2	0
Sundries	12,64,258	7	9	13,37,839	7	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	80,25,599	7	9	1,00,14,266	2	2
Do. at Branches	1,29,82,431	10	0	1,35,93,278	6	5
Rs.	9,34,91,685	6	3	9,59,89,124	6	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 31st May, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,27,798	Dec.
Do. at Branches	20,08,429	Inc.
Other Deposits	16,05,027	do.
Post Bills	27,780	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,83,029	Inc.
Loans	9,36,259	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,53,474	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	2,92,655	do.
Cash at Head Office	19,88,676	do.
Cash at Branches	6,10,844	do.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haitu are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government and are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States :—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) In code or cipher to and from the West Indies, Venezuela, and Brazil except Government telegrams other than Spanish telegrams named above.

(3) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowestchensk.

Cable St. Thome Loanda interrupted.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FAWKES—May 22, at Bhamo, Upper Burmah, the wife of E D Fawkes, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment (The Pompadours), of a daughter.

DEATHS.

PARKER—June 3, at Meerut, from enteric fever, Frederic Thomas Parker, Lieutenant, 6th Dragoon Guards, aged 28 years.

WYNDHAM—May 23, at Quetta, Madeleine Marion Rhoda only child of J R Wyndham, Esq, Wiltshire Regiment aged 1 year and 4 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

_ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1898.

IT can be with no regret that the citizens of Bombay have witnessed the final extinction of the Plague Committee, by the transfer yesterday of the preventative operations, to the Municipal Commissioner, and the Deputy specially appointed for the purpose. The transfer has closed a chapter in our civic history which will serve for many years to come as a beacon light against irresponsible and uncontrolled expenditure of public funds. A similar beacon was erected in the early seventies, when the lavish outlay of the ratepayers' money by Mr. Arthur Crawford, the then Municipal Commissioner, lead to the first real experiment in local self-government in India being made by the passing of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872. But the lessons of a quarter of a century ago were forgotten in the need for urgency in the battle against plague, and fifteen months ago the new authority was unconditionally given a blank cheque by Government, not on their own resources but on those of the Municipality. We have as a result the civic treasury so exhausted by demands aggregating to 33½ lakhs that the Commissioner has to make proposals for increased taxation which will bring the Municipality to the very edge of its taxable reserve, and will leave no margin for carrying out urgently needed sanitary works. The increased taxation cannot come into force until the first half of the financial year is completed on September 30 next, and in the meantime to quote Mr. Snow's words "it will only be by the exercise of the greatest vigilance that the Municipality will be in a position to meet its liabilities." The declared object in view in making the increases in taxation proposed is to finance new loans for the payment of special liabilities, and to leave in hand a so-called "surplus cash balance." This term strictly speaking can only be applied to surplus revenue, and is not appropriate to moneys derived from loans. But facts have to be looked fairly in the face ; as the substantial surplus of over twenty lakhs of rupees held in reserve year after year has melted away to only half a lakh, the "surplus cash balance" must be recouped to the extent of at least one-fourth of its normal proportions.

The proper mode of replenishment, under the circumstances of the case, is obvious to all impartial observers. It is for Government to accept the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner, and instead of paying only about three lakhs towards the plague expenditure, to be responsible for thirty per cent. of an outlay, which was undertaken not merely for local but also for Imperial purposes. Save for the first few months, the city had no voice whatever in the policy of plague supression adopted, which so far from being a matter of merely civic concern was the result of orders received directly from the Home Government, and having for their object not only the eradication of the disease locally but the prevention of its spread to other parts of the country. Large sums were throun away on measures altogether unsuited to a great Oriental city, not because they were regarded as necessary, but because it was deemed desirable to make a show of vigour which should impress and satisfy the Continental Powers. Can the city equitably be called upon to pay the whole cost of these measures taken for Imperial and international purposes ? It was of course convenient that in the first instance these operations should be financed from the civic exchequer ; but we are quite sure that whatever may have been thought at Simla, the local Government, when they gave so free and uncontrolled a hand to the Plague Committee, never supposed that the city would be expected to bear all but a small percentage of the cost of the operations. Not one of the 33½ lakhs that have been expended have gone to the permanent sanitary improvement of the city : in fact when the disease has finally disappeared we shall not have a single permanent structure or improvement as a residuary legacy from the vast sums taken from the carefully husbanded reserves of the Municipality. It is to be hoped and believed that these facts have been represented to the Government of India with force and earnestness by the local Government, and that their representations will lead the authorities at Simla to depart from the very unjust attitude they have taken up hitherto, in refusing to see that Bombay has the strongest possible claims to be treated on a different basis to that which has been laid down as applicable in other cases. When Government has acted fairly towards the city in this matter, we may anticipate that the Port Trust will also see the equity of making a substantial contribution towards the cost of operations, which besides being of Imperial concern, were essential to a continuance of the foreign trade on which the revenues of the Trust mainly depend. If, as has been suggested, the Port Trust cannot under the existing law make such a contribution, a short Act enabling it to do so might soon be passed.

Pending a decision as to the State contribution it is incumbent on the Corporation to carefully consider the serious financial position in which it is now placed. Even if Government act equitably in this matter it will take years for the Municipal exchequer to recover from the drain that has been put upon it. This being the case, there arises the question whether retrenchment can be carried out in certain departments without impairing their efficiency. In this connection it may well be asked whether the time has not come for a careful re-consideration of the existing schedules of the departmental staffs. These were largely experimental when drawn up after the passing of the last Municipal Act, and they should now be examined in the light of ten years' experience. A feeling is widely prevalent that some departments are undermanned, while others possess a redundant staff. Whether this is the case or not is a question which might well engage the attention of the Municipal Commissioner, in conjunction with a small Corporation committee of business men. There is a precedent for this in the action of Sir Theodore Hope on succeeding the costly regime of Mr. Crawford. Sir Theodore had a small committee appointed and with its assistance overhauled each Department, with the result that many economies were effected. The present time of financial strain seems a suitable one for subjecting the existing schedules to a like scrutiny. But while there is due enquiry as to future retrenchment, there should be no shirking of the duty of investigating the mistakes of the past. In March last a strong and representative Committee of the Corporation was appointed to enquire into the expenditure of the Plague Committee, so as to ascertain where the blame has really lain for the extravagance which characterised the administration of the now defunct body. It is not a little astonishing to learn that although the Committee will soon have been in existence three months not a single meeting has been held. And why ? Ostensibly because the whole of the accounts and vouchers have not been made up in the office of the Chief Accountant. At the meeting of the Corporation on May 10th, Mr. Snow stated that the accounts would be ready for the consideration of the Committee within a fortnight, but nearly double that time has already elapsed, and the latest information is that no meeting is likely to be held until the end of the present month. But if only a part of the accounts are ready, surely they contain ample material for consideration and criticism by the Committee, and for discovering some of the pitfalls involved in making the Municipal purse free to an irresponsible body. The question is an unpleasant one, but it ought to be boldly and resolutely faced. The more delay there is in commencing the enquiry the less chance is there of a full elucidation of the facts. This being so, we are not surprised to learn that some of the members of the Committee have minuted strongly against any further sleeping over the matter, and have recommended the President to convene a meeting forthwith. The waste of public money that has depleted the Municipal exchequer during the last fifteen months is too grave a scandal to be passed by with a shrug of the shoulders, as too unpleasant a business to be investigated.

CAPTAIN H. V. COX, Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Infantry in Rajputana, has contributed an interesting account of the organisation, equipment and working of the Imperial Service Camel Corps at Bikanir, to the journal of the United Institution of India. The regiment is the only one of its kind in India. The camel is an absolute necessity in Bikanir, for the state is an extensive one in sandy and desert country. Though the regiment was first raised at the close of 1889, it was not until four years later that it attained its full strength of five hundred men and camels. Naturally great difficulty was experienced in inducing suitable men to take up commissions, as thakurs, enjoying an extensive amount of liberty were disinclined to place themselves or members of the family under military discipline. But all that is changed, and there are now more offers than officers wanted, and the influx of recruits is stronger than is required. The example of the young Maharaja—then only a boy, but now Colonel of the Regiment—induced desirable men to seek commissions, and it would now be an easy matter to find officers for double the number of men. The regiment is mounted on the Silladar system, the camels being the best of their kind, and the saddles and appointments being the property of the State. Each camel is equipped so as to be able to carry two men, and the regiment could, if desired, pick up and carry with them a party of five hundred British soldiers and convey them with great rapidity to any spot at which their presence was required. Of the tactical use of the corps Captain Cox's remarks are somewhat speculative. It would, he thinks, be found most useful to employ the camelry as a support of a cavalry division or brigade on reconnoitring duty; as giving the commander of a force the power of striking with a considerable number of rifles a blow from beyond the usual marching distance of infantry, for the corps can do its eighty miles in twenty-four hours or fifty miles a day for seven consecutive days. They could enable a wide flank or turning movement to be very rapidly made and by a rapid forced march would be able to cut across or raid an enemy's line of communications, destroy a railway line or seize a convoy. The camel corps manœuvres after the manner of cavalry and the camel adapts itself to drill very quickly, but the great drawback to the utility of the corps is, that the camel can only be used on a sandy soil and may not be moved about in all manner of country at will. Captain Cox's paper is more than ordinarily instructive, for but few people—even military men—know much of this unique corps.

MR. SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, whose death is reported by Reuter, was essentially a man of the people, and his name will be held in affectionate veneration for many years to come by those who go down to the sea in ships. He held a kind of brief in Parliament for the British seaman Tar, and especially did a great deal to improve the merchant shipping law in regard to all that affects the life and well being of the sailor. At least half a dozen Acts of Parliament on this subject were carried by his instrumentality, and he had the lion's share in creating the public opinion which resulted in other legislative enactments of the same kind. By force of industry and character he rose from obscurity to fame, and for twelve years condemned the coffin ships and pleaded the sailors cause in Parliament. On one occasion he did this with so much vehemence that the Speaker had to intervene and order his removal. In 1890 when Mr. Gladstone's second ministry was formed, Sir William Harcourt, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, failed to secure re-election at Oxford, and Mr. Plimsoll who had been re-elected at Derby, at once resigned his safe seat in order to enable Sir William to re-enter Parliament. From the point of view of the seamen, this act was a regrettable one, since it left their champion without a seat. But he had such faith in the new Ministry as one calculated to redress wrongs where they existed that he felt confident that by resigning his seat for the sake of his Party he was doing the sailors a service. By voice and pen he still continued to plead their cause, and it is no exaggeration to say that he was the chief instrument in the great improvements that have been effected in the conditions of life at sea during the last quarter of a century have been. His career affords an example of what can be achieved by whole-hearted the exclusive devotion to a righteous cause, as distinguished from a mere fad.

AFTER five years experience at the India Office as Secretary to the Judicial and Public Department, Sir Philip Hutchins succeeds Sir Alexander Arbuthnot as a member of the India Council. Like the able civilian he follows, Sir Philip Hutchin's belongs to the Madras service, and after being on the Council at Fort St. George for some time, became a member of the Government of India. He has a reputation for sound judgment and sweet reasonableness and as he only left India in 1893, he will bring to the Council board a later first hand knowledge of the country than most of his colleagues possess. He is to be succeeded at the India Office by Sir Charles Lyall, who therefore terminates his work in India. Sir Charles has only been Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces for three years, and his administration has been subjected to the criticism that the mortality from starvation on account of the famine was greater there than in any other part of India. But the obvious answer to this criticism, and one that is made by those who are best acquainted with the question, is that the lost of keeping the people alive in famine in the Central Provinces was a far more exacting than was the case in less heavily afflicted areas. The Famine came upon the cultivators of the Central Provinces not merely after one failure of the rains but after a succession of bad seasons. Sir Charles, who is now 53 years of age, has it may be expected a long period of usefulness before him at the India Office, where he will take up his new duties early in August next. The nomination of Mr. Ibbetson, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, to succeed him is a good one, as that officer has evinced qualities of a high order as an administrator, and is well acquainted with the agrarian problems that will engage his attention at Nagpur.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the outward mails of the 27th ult. left, Aden at 2 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

AN official notification states that the regular fortnightly P. and O. steamer with China-Australia mails will not sail to-day, the 7th instant. Mails will, therefore, be forwarded via Tuticorin and Colombo.

A POSTAL NOTICE says : "Mails from Madras missed connection to-day (Monday) at Raichore, and they will not, therefore, be received in Bombay to-morrow (Tuesday).

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th May 1898 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 482,212 maunds and Rs. 1,44,210 in the earnings.

GOVERNMENT 3 1-2 per Cents rose to Rs. 94 in Calcutta on Thursday, and the rate for the Secretary of State's Telegraphic Transfers and demand bills was 1s. 4 1-32d.

THE cutting of the cable to the Canaries will be a serious thing for invalids from India and the West Coast of Africa who make the islands a resort to recuperate.

LIEUTENANT H. A. LASH, I.S.C., has been permitted to retire from the Service from the 25th May ; Lieutenant C. A. Cresswell, I.S.C., from the 25th June ; Captain C. E. Ross, I.S.C. from the 23rd June.

GENERAL STANFORD, whose health has greatly improved by leave at home, will return to India next month to resume command of the Meerut district. He however, will have to vacate on September 22nd.

THE week's Central Provinces season reports are officially summarised in the following general remarks :—The weather continues cloudy and hot with high winds and scattered thunder showers in eight districts, Bilaspur received nearly three-quarters of an inch of rain. Preparation of land for summer sowings continues. Threshing of hot weather rice crop commenced in the Sironcha tahsil of the Chanda district. Sowing of inferior rice begun in parts of Bilaspur. Sugarcane doing well in Betul and Bhandara. Scarcity of fodder and water continues in parts of the Province. Cattle disease still exists in portions of nine districts, but is abating in the Hatta tahsil of Domoh. The price of wheat has fallen somewhat in Jubbulpore, Seoni, Betul and Chhindwara ; risen in Wardha, Chanda and Raipur. The quotations of rice and juar fluctuate slightly, but continue easy. Price of gram generally steady or falling except for a slight rise in Jubbulpore and Betul. Cheapest prices—wheat 14, gram 27, rice 20, and juar 28 seers per rupee. In five districts rise under 10 seers and in eight districts wheat under 12 seers per rupee.

THE draw for the National Water Polo Club Championship was made on May 16 by the Southern Counties Executive, who this year have control of the competition. Sixteen teams have been entered, which is an increase upon the number of previous years, and among them are to be found the best teams we possess. For the first round they are drawn in districts, but afterwards the names are all put in the hat together and drawn without regard to districts. The draw resulted as follows :—Northern district ; 1, Everton vs. Hanley ; 2, Newton Heath vs. St. Helens ; 3, Farnworth vs. Mayfield ; 4, Manchester Swan vs. Burslem ; 5, Manchester Osborne, a bye. Midland district : 6, Leicester, a bye. Southern district : 7, Nautilus v. Southampton ; 8, Worthing vs. Amateur ; 9, Palace vs. Otter. The first-named has the choice of bath, and the ties are to be decided on or before the 30th. The teams are fairly well matched, and some good games should be witnessed. In most cases those drawn at home are likely to reap an advantage, with the exception of the Worthing vs. Amateur tie, in which case the Amateur will probably be found too strong for Worthing. We may therefore look for Everton, Newton Heath, Farnworth, Swan, Osborne, Leicester, Nautilus, Amateurs, and Palace as the teams from which the second round will be drawn. The holders will find greater difficulty than hitherto in defending their title successfully, as in Leicester, Everton, and Newton Heath formidable opponents will be found. There is good reason to believe, however, that if any team gets the better of the champions the success will be well deserved. The reverses, at the hands of Everton last season, have wonderfully chastened them, and the way in which they infuse life and vigour into their games at present is a good sign that they mean to do all in their power to retrieve their position. It is announced that the success of the testimonial to J. H. Tyers is assured, and that the address will have appended to it the signatures of the officials and other members of the Amateur Swimming Association. More than the necessary funds has been received, and the Committee have decided that, as neither money nor jewellery is to be handed to the famous swimmer, his photograph should be painted and presented to him.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

LAND ATTACK ON SANTIAGO.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

It is reported that fighting was renewed to-day at Santiago de Cuba, the Americans landing a strong force a few miles along the coast and the Insurgents simultaneously closing in upon the town.

THE SINKING OF THE MERRIMAC.

AN ACT OF DISTINGUISHED HEROISM.

GALLANTRY OF THE SPANISH ADMIRAL.

JUNE 6.

Detailed reports have now been received of the sinking of the ship Merrimac in the harbour of Santiago by Lieutenant Hobson and a volunteer crew of eight men from the American fleet. All accounts agree that the act was one of the most distinguished heroism.

Lieutenant Hobson having steered the Merrimac athwart the channel at the entrance to the harbour under a tremendous fire from the Spanish guns, pressed a button which exploded a series of torpedoes.

Lieutenant Hobson and his party then jumped into a small boat and tried to return to the American fleet.

Admiral Cervera chivalrously ordered the Spanish guns to stop firing and sent off a boat to pick up Hobson and his men.

The Americans offered an exchange of prisoners in recognition of the Spanish Admiral's gallantry.

The conduct of Admiral Cervera in this affair is most keenly appreciated throughout America.

THE PERSIAN MINISTRY.

Amin-ud-Dowleh, the Persian Vizier, has resigned office and Mushir-ud-Dowleh is forming a new Cabinet.

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO MR. GLADSTONE.

A reverent gathering, numbering several thousands, many in mourning dress, attended an open air memorial service to the late Mr. Gladstone in Hyde Park this afternoon. The weather was splendid.

Pastors of various denominations and members of the House of Commons spoke from six platforms.

The favourite hymns of the deceased were sung and an address of condolence with Mrs. Gladstone was voted.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 2 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Victoria for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE COMING MONSOON.

SIGNS OF ITS APPROACH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Weekly telegrams from Mauritius, Zanzibar, and the Seychelles, to-day, which have reached the Meteorological Department, show the wind dropping somewhat in the Seychelles, and the barometer lower than normal in all three stations. The conditions otherwise are favourable, and the rain which has fallen during the past few days on the west coast of India and at Akyab combined with the cyclonic storm through which the mail steamer has just passed in the Arabian Sea are all indications of the approaching monsoon, which however has not yet regularly broken.

THE COMING VICEROY.

It is being said here confidently that Lord Balfour of Burleigh will not after all be the next Viceroy. The name of Lord Londonderry is now mentioned as the most likely successor to Lord Elgin.

FRONTIER NEWS.

A telegram dated Landikotal, Sunday, says:—No. 1 mountain battery R. A., and No. 5 Bengal Sappers have arrived at Jamrud from Ali Masjid, while three sections of No. 12 British Field Hospital and two sections of the 53rd Native Field Hospital and half squadron of 12th Bengal Cavalry and 120 Khyber Rifles arrived at Alimasjid from Jamrud, all well.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE BEZWADA RAILWAY.

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 6.

The Nizam's Railway Company offered to purchase from the Government of India, the Bezwada extension consisting of 21 miles of railway which stretches from the Nizam's frontier through British territory for twelve lakhs or eighty thousand pounds at one and four pence per rupee. This section hitherto formed part of the Nizam's Railway system though owned by the Imperial Government, and it is considered absolutely essential that the N. G. S. Railway should continue and have direct access into the Bezwada junction as the line from Madras to Calcutta is fast approaching completion, and besides it would be prejudicial to its interests to be cut off from the through line. Bezwada at present forms a junction, three systems, namely, East coast, Southern Mahratta and the N. G. S. Railways. During the current year the Madras-Bezwada line will be completed.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS TO THE POONA GYMNASIUM.

POONA, JUNE 6.

It is stated that additional buildings are about to be erected at the Poona Gymnasium, such as clerks' offices, storeroom, and officers' dressing-rooms. For some short time the gymnasium has been lighted at night till 9 o'clock, to provide counter-attraction to the bazaar for soldiers. The experiment has been sanctioned by Government for six months, and should it prove successful, it will be continued.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A PLAGUE OFFICER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, JUNE 6.

At the invitation of Mr. Adamally Jiwajee, a general merchant, the elite of Bhusawal representing all interests and persuasions, numbering over 500 assembled at the Dharamshala last evening to tender their grateful acknowledgments to Lieutenant Firth, Chief Officer, Observation Camp, on the eve of his departure to Bombay, for his benevolent and kind treatment of all who came in contact with him both in his official and private capacities. The railway Volunteer band was kindly lent by Captain Hart for the occasion. After fireworks, garlanding, distributing of attar and pan supari the meeting terminated with three prolonged cheers for Mr. Firth.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 4.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 6.

Orient Line mail steamer Ormuz from Suez arrived.

French mail steamer Ville de la Ciotat from Suez arrived.

German mail steamer Preussen from China arrived

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 20.

THE eager cricketer who has entered the field in the early days of May is rather to be condoled with. So far the month has been both cold and wet, and, at any rate till within the last day or two, bleak winds have suggested that March was still with us. It has been a time not so much for flannels as for wrappers. The outlook has at length become more genial, and it may be hoped that good weather will favour the counties who this week enter on the first-class engagements of the season. It says a good deal for the character of the weather we have so far experienced that as yet only once has the hundred been made in an important match. Last year, it may be remembered, the first fortnight of May proved a period of wonderful scoring. Such totals were run up as 602, 560, 494, 448, 420, and 418, twelve "centuries" were recorded, and long stands were quite the order of the day. But then, that was at a time when wickets were dry and hard, when the batsman found that to hit out was to promote an agreeable warmth of the body, and when perhaps the fingers of certain of the fieldsmen were somewhat numbed with the cold, with the result that catches were missed. Under the unpleasant conditions we have referred to Lancashire have now played two matches. In the first of them the loss of the toss, as it turned out, meant the loss of the game, and as Lancashire lost the toss she succumbed to an eleven of the M.C.C. The second match, that with Hampshire at Southampton, we should in all probability have won had the weather been kind. But the rain came down in sheets and stopped the game for many hours, and so we must remain as content as may be with a draw. This is not a brilliant beginning of the season for the champion county of last year, but we may console ourselves to some extent with the reflection that Lancashire invariably make a poor start. Besides Lancashire and Hampshire the only other sufferers from the weather in an inter county match have been Leicestershire and Warwickshire. So far as it went the game was an even one, but heavy rain on Wednesday afternoon drove the players to the tent and effectually prisoned them there until such time as made a draw inevitable. For Leicestershire Pougher, after a season's absence, made a most welcome reappearance in the field, and if he showed himself not quite the man he was with the ball he at any rate did well with the bat.

Little in the way of comment is called for concerning the Lancashire and Marylebone match. On a wicket which was fairly good to begin with the premier club ran up a total of 262, towards which C. O. H. Sewell contributed 111 and Captain Poore 51. No one else on the side did anything in particular. The achievement of Mr. Sewell, following on his display in the M. C. C. and Sussex match, confirms the high reputation which he won while in South Africa, and there is little doubt that his presence in the eleven will greatly strengthen Gloucestershire this year. He is the son of an old friend of the Grace family who himself was an enthusiastic cricketer in his day. When Lancashire, late on Monday afternoon, went to the wickets they fell in disastrous fashion before J. T. Hearne, and at the close of play seven men were out for 53 runs. To add to the misfortunes of the county rain fell heavily during the night. Next day the sun shone on the wet pitch, and most of our men found Hearne almost unplayable. There were exceptions, however. Tyldesley played a bold and dashing innings for 63—an innings, we should say, quite as good as that of Sewell, when one takes into consideration the treacherous condition of the wicket on Tuesday. Cuttell also showed what a really good batsman he is, and Messrs. Hornby, Hallows, and I'Anson did their best, though in vain, to save us the ignominy of an innings defeat. In the match at Southampton Lancashire shaped in a more promising way than at Lord's. Ward in both innings gave a good if rather a stone-walling exhibition, Tyldesley again hit out bravely, as did S. M. Tindall, while Hallows, who was unluckily run out in the first innings knocked up a fair total in the second. There seems little doubt that Hallows is one of the most promising recruits of recent years. On the side of Hampshire only Mr. A J. L. Hill and Captain Wynyard played anything like good cricket. Mr. Hill is a far better bat now than he was when at Cambridge. Like Mold he managed to hit a ball clean out of the ground for six. It is the sort of stroke, one may parenthetically remark, that one likes to see. Mr. Hornby in his early days once had the uncommon pleasure of notching eight from a single drive, and we read the other day of a glorious hit (though the circumstances connected with it were not described) which counted for no less than ten. Turning back to the Southampton match, it is pleasant to record the fact that Mold, who was held rather cheaply at Lord's, showed all his old deadliness with the ball. Six wickets fell to him for 33 runs, and all were clean bowled. It is eminently satisfactory that the fast bowler on whom Lancashire has to rely so much has quite recovered from the sprain which disabled him more or less through last summer and which caused his complete retirement from the concluding matches of the season.

Of the other matches of the week that between M. C. C. and Yorkshire was the most interesting. Against a stronger team than that which met Lancashire the Yorkshiremen were victorious by no fewer than 99 runs. The credit of the performance was in part, one is glad to see, due to Wainwright. In his first big match since his return from the inglorious Australian tour of Stoddart's England Eleven, and under difficult conditions as to the wicket, he ran up a total of 63. He also did well with the ball, so that in spite of his comparative failure in the colonies it looks as if he will be as valuable to his county this summer as he was last. A trial was given by Yorkshire to Rhodes, a medium-paced left-hand bowler, and his first effort was promising enough. But with Mr. Jackson rested the bowling honours, for in the second innings of M.C.C. he took six wickets for 45 runs. In the trial match at Oxford, First Twelve against the Next Sixteen, the Twelve had to submit to defeat. One performance of real merit was that of Mr. F. H. B. Champain. He made 73 out of 130 which came from the bat in really brilliant style. Though he was a complete failure in the University match at Lord's last year, being to all appearances overcome by nervousness, his record for Gloucester and his batting for the Gentlemen against the Players at the oval prove that he has excellent cricketing stuff in him. Lancashire players will not forget his remarkable innings at Bristol last year, when on a wicket made very difficult by the rain he actually scored 97 out of 137, forcing the game with great success.

The match at Southampton reminds one of the fact that Hampshire is the very cradle of cricket. Before the Marylebone Club came into being the village of Hambledon was the home of a club which held a position somewhat similar to that of the M.C.C. of to-day. It was a club immortalised by the delightful Nyren in his "Cricketers' Tutor," and written of almost in terms of rhapsody by that most amiable of men the Rev. John Mitford, the friend of Charles Lamb. Hambledon in its day—which is more than a century ago, and long before the roundarm bowling was dreamt of—used to meet teams of All England. It is recorded that out of 51 matches played against the nation the village club won no fewer than 29. Old Nyren describes such a match in his homely way. Little Hambledon pitted against All England was a proud thought for the Hampshire men. Defeat was glory in such a struggle; victory, indeed, made us only a little lower than the angels. Half the county would be present, and all their hearts were with us. And whenever a Hambledon man made a good hit, worth four or five runs, you would hear the deep mouths of the whole multitude baying away in pure Hampshire: "Go hard! go hard! Tich and turn! tich and turn!" The club's costume in those days, according to an old painting, consisted of knee-breeches, buckles, shoes, and velvet caps—not the tall hats which we see in the pictures of a later day. Hambledon has been a place of pilgrimage to many a cricketer, and a few years ago it was written about with affectionate enthusiasm by Mr. E. V. Lucas, whose record is included in "The Jubilee Book of Cricket." The village lies in a trough among the Hampshire hills, some 12 miles from Portsmouth. Like Troutbeck in the north, it is a valley within a valley, and if the cricketer wants another inducement to visit the place besides that of pure enthusiasm for his game, he will find it in the beautiful scenery of the country side. Tumbling down into the hollow, you are pleasantly reminded of the stairs of Clovelly, while there is a fragrance in the air which is that of a garden. Hambledon cherishes to-day the memory of those two great heroes of the game David Harris and William Beldham. What giants those men were in the cricket field of a century ago—Harris, king of bowlers, and Beldham, king of bats. Let us look at their pictures as painted for us by old Nyren. Harris, he says, "when preparing for his run previously to delivering the ball, would have made a beautiful study for the sculptor. Phidias would certainly have taken him for a model. First of all, he stood erect like a soldier at drill; then, with a graceful curve of the arm he raised the ball to the forehead and drawing back his right foot, started off with the left. His mode of delivering the ball was very singular. He would bring it from under the arm by a twist, and nearly as high as his armpit, and with this action push it, as it were, from him." Lord Frederick Beauclerk, one of the most famous players of his day, called David's bowling "one of the grandest sights in the universe." Mr. Mitford says of it that, like the Pantheon of Akenside's hymn, it was "simply and severely great." Then there was Beldham, called "Silver Billy" from the fairness of his hair. For 13 years, Mr. Lucas tells us, he averaged 43 runs a match, and that at a time when 20 was a "long hand." "One of the most beautiful sights that can be imagined, and which would have delighted an artist," says Nyren, "was to see him make himself up to hit a ball. It was the beau ideal of grace, animation, and concentrated energy." "It was," exclaims Mr. Mitford ecstatically, "a study for Phidias to see Beldham rise to strike; the grandeur of the attitude, the settled composure of the look, the piercing lightning of the eye, the rapid glance of the bat were electrical. Men's hearts throbbed within them, their cheeks turned pale and red. Michael Angelo should have painted him." Well indeed was it for Hambledon and woeful was it for their opponents, that two such prodigies as are here pictured for us stood shoulder to shoulder for the village club, prepared to face All England. It is unfortunate for us of to-day that we have no Nyren and no Mitford to describe in such poetic prose the exploits and the appearance of W. G. Grace.

The Royal Military Tournament commenced its nineteenth season in all and its third under purely military management. The full-dress rehearsal at the Islington Agricultural Hall was held on Wednesday afternoon. Following a pleasing custom, the authorities had sent out invitations to the local Board schools and the military orphanages and institutions. Opposite the Royal box the lines of child spectators, the boys and girls in uniform or in holiday clothes, rose tier on tier half-way to the roof. The rehearsal has become a red-letter day in their calendars which they expect for weeks and remember for months. A more appreciative audience it would be impossible to find. Tommy Atkins would miss them exceedingly, for if in the theatrical part of the displays he begins to grow a little nervous with the unaccustomed surroundings, weapons and uniforms there is always a burst of enthusiastic applause to help him along. The spectacles of Wednesday, though sure to fill the great hall to overflowing, were hardly up to the high standard of last year. This, however, was easily accounted for by the absence of the colonial troops, who received such an enthusiastic reception both at the tournament and subsequently at the Jubilee. It was impossible for the management to again provide skull-hunting Dyaks, lance-throwing Zaptiehs, and Australian rough-riders. The pageant, however, is as superbly mounted as before, and the attack on the town of Benin, which concludes the performance, is a more realistic representation of actual war than the skirmish of last year. General Trotter, the chairman of the Executive Committee, who had spared himself no trouble in his efforts to make the tournament a success, has been unfortunate enough to break his leg, and thus was unable to be present. The responsibility, therefore, fell on the shoulders of Colonel Oliphant, of the Grenadier Guards, with whom was General Bates, of the United States army, and a number of officers interested in the management of the various displays.

With fair punctuality the tars of Her Majesty's ship Excellent marched into the big arena, dragging nine and twelve pounder guns after them as if they were mere toys. The navy is represented in twice the strength of last year, and receives great prominence in the pageant. Some jealousy, it may be, still exists between the two branches of the service, but in the cause of charity soldier and sailor stand shoulder to shoulder true brothers in arms. G. Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery next went through their musical drive—as perfect an exhibition of power and elegance and of man's control over the horse as heart could desire. Cycling display by a detachment of the 26th Middlesex Royal Volunteers followed. A strong patrol of the cyclist corps of that regiment pursues the scouts of the enemy, also awheel, and fires volleys at imaginary foes. Truth to tell, the display was considerably marred by the efforts of the hostile scouts to appear numerous. Further, it is very much to be doubted if a wounded man could be carried far on a light litter suspended between two cycles, one behind the other. The idea is distinctly ingenious, but we fear impracticable on any thing but the smooth floor of an exhibition. Little need be said of the display of the Aldershot instructors, not that the performance was in any respect a failure, but because it has become a standing dish at the tournament. The pageant, "Shoulder to Shoulder" deserve the highest praise. It was equal if not superior to the best of the magnificient spectacles of former years. Its object was to commemorate certain occasions, on which soldiers and sailors have fought shoulder to shoulder and added fresh laurels to the fame of the sister services.

The first exploit selected is the capture of Cadiz in 1596, a wonderful deed of daring even with such commanders as Lord Essex, Lord Howard of Effingham, and Sir Walter Raleigh. Archers are there in Lincoln green, musketeers with crutches for their weapons, and pikemen with odd-shaped helmets and back and front pieces of steel. From Cadiz we pass to Gibraltar and its capture and defence in 1704. The uniforms of the heroic defenders are of Marlborough's time, the soldiers in tall cloth caps, officers in three-cornered hats and wigs. The next detachment that enters represents the army that under the gallant Abercrombie defeated the French at Alexandria in 1801. We notice first amongst them all the gallant tars of Nelson's day with their glazed hats and pigtails, while the soldiers are the soldiers of the Peninsula. Lastly, we come to El Teb, and the familiar karki-dressed figures march in to the sound of the bag pipes. Camels are there too, with the guns astop and Arab drivers. When all have entered the band stops for a moment and the various detachments form a square, a medley of colours and incongruous uniforms, while the sun peeping through the linen blinds above flashes on bayonet and cutlass, steel cap and musketoon pikehead and Gatling gun. For a moment they stand in silence, and then the "Boys of the Old Brigade," or rather its chorus of "Steadily, shoulder to shoulder," comes thundering forth on drum and trumpet, amid a patriotic outburst of applause which does the heart good to hear.

The musical ride of the Blues is as perfect as ever, and the wrestling on horseback is amusing. A cavalry display of the Dragoon Guards is rather a farce, for the Zulus who attack the detachment seem to regard the whole affair as a joke. If they know the conditions of the fight are impossible they might at least conceal their knowledge. In the "capture of Benin city" we have the usual noise and smoke of mimic war. The spectacle is, however, well managed and decidely realistic. This brings the tournament to a close. There can be no doubt that on the whole it is a great success, and all concerned in its production are heartily to be congratulated.

AN agreeable spirit of generosity is being shown in different parts of England in the way of gifts of trophies for swimming championships. The Yorkshire Association has reason to be well contented with the three just presented to them. Mr. Robert Spedding has provided a cup for the 440 yards county championship, the proprietors of the "Leeds Mercury" have given a trophy for the Yorkshire elementary schools championship, another gentleman has promised a trophy for the 100 yards championship, whilst a handsome donation is promised from Barnsley to defray the expenses of the water polo championship. From Nottingham news comes that a gentleman of that town has presented, as a perpetual trophy for the 220 yards championship of Notts, a massive silver cup, upon which the city arms are engraved.

A YOUNG soldier of the Highland Light Infantry, says the "Sind Gazette" attempted to commit suicide whilst on guard at the Karachi Arsenal by shooting himself with his rifle, but the weapon must have been shaken by him at the last moment as the bullet went through the forepart of his face carrying away the chin and a portion of the nose. He was promptly removed to Hospital where he lies in a precarious condition. The man had only come out with the last draft, and it is said that the receipt of a letter from Home announcing the death of a sister preyed on his mind and led him to commit the rash act. Strange to say, it was on the very spot where another sentry of the Wiltshires took his life about a year ago.

NOTES FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, JUNE 1.

THE Mahableshwar season is over, and in the words of Mr. Grant Allen this will be my last "Hill top' letter.

"Good bye to the season! T'is over!"
"Gay dwellings no longer are gay."

The gay dwellings are being chuppered up, and look dismal to a degree. Phaetons, and Tongas, piled with nondiscript looking baggage roll laboriously down the Panchgani Ghaut en route to the Wattar Station and everyone seems glad to be off—glad to leave the beautiful climate, the beautiful scenery; and exchange the quiet, and rest of the lovely hills, and the deep wooded dells, for the monotonous whirl of the Poona season, or the tiresome round of festivities that have to be endured in an up country station. There has been very little going in here since the dissipations of "the week." The Reception at Government House on the Queen's birthday, was attended by everyone on the Hill, and all the heads of departments dined there beforehand on Wednesday 23rd. Mr. and Mrs. Edgerley were 'at home' and many of the Elite of Mahableshwar, including His Excellency Lord Sandhurst were present. Shooting at moving targets, putting, tennis and such like amusements whiled away a very pleasant afternoon. I must not forget to mention the storm that broke over the Hill on Wednesday it was quite unprecedented, and the hailstones were as large as the proverbial pigeon's eggs, but people's opinions differed considerably as to the exact size. The storm raged for about three quarters of an hour, and the deafening noise of the hailstones on the tin roofed bungalows of Mahableshwar can be easily imagined. After the rain, and hail, and wind had ceased the Hill presented a curious appearance. The race course was white with the hail, and great piles of hailstones lay all along under the houses, whilst the roads were thickly strewn with leaves that the fury of the storm had torn from the trees. I believe some ladies had fixed this unlucky afternoon for a picnic, but fortunately the storm commenced in time to prevent their starting, and I was told that the picnic took place in the Badminton shed. The last Club dance came off in the Frere Hall on Thursday 26th, but it was a very small affair, only about thirty couples, and not a smart dress in the room. Sensible people repaired to the supper room, and consoled themselves with grilled bones &c. &c. only a faint glimmer of excitement was shown at the wind up of the last of the many tournament that have been played off this season. Mrs. Woods of Hyderabad renown, won the ladies singles at tennis against Miss Bythel. Mrs. Doig who would probably have had a good look in at the finals, unfortunately had to scratch on account of a slight injury to her foot, which she sustained whilst playing in the semi finals. The badminton tournament, which was got up I believe by Mrs. Curtis and played on an entirely novel principle, was won by Miss Harris Burland, Miss Bythell and Surgeon-Major Maitland.

The English maids and nurses have not been without amusement this year. The other day they were all invited to a grand picnic given by the band of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst. The entertainment was to break up in time for the nurses to be back by 6 o'clock p.m. but none of them turned up at the appointed time, and the mamas had to put the babies to bed—they did'nt like it and there were rows!

Now that the season is over, I am going to be very kind and give a little bit of advice to Mahableshwarites, which for their own good I trust will be remembered and come in useful against next season. People who live in hotels, and use as a sitting room, their verandah separated only by a curtain or screen from their next door neighbour should be careful in their conversation. Partitions composed of flowery muslins, do not stop sound and I have heard some very funny stories about their pretty little impromptu sitting rooms so when you are lounging comfortably in an easy chair, in a dimly lighted verandah with a friend dont forget that there is in all probability some one else doing the same thing on the other side of the screen, the orchids, and the flowery muslin partition, and dont be over sentimental, dont be too vicious in your remarks, in a word dont forget you are not alive?

KHANDALLA, LANOWLI AND VICINITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mists are rolling over the hills, cooling us and gladdening the hearts of all, especially of those who hail from the land of the Grampions, reminding them of their own mist-capped heather hills and us all, that the monsoon is approaching and that we will have in another week to wend our ways back to town and toil, but under cooler conditions. New houses are creeping up both at Lanoli and Khandalla, especially at the former place, which is decidedly growing apace, but sad to say the roads do not grow in the same ratio, and the width of those roads which exist have had no attention. The flitting Collectors or Superintendents scouring the country on horse back find the roads quite wide enough for such locomotion, and good enough for the bile gharries which carry their baggage and servants and which help to block the way and damage peoples' carriages or tongas in these narrow roads which twist and turn as abruptly as a cork screw, not to say anything of pedestrians and children who run narrow risks of their lives and limbs. Being fond of walking myself these dangers, I can dilate on feelingly, and fervently hope that this health resort will get the attention it deserves, but you can imagine our wrath when we hear that an enterprising householder at Lanoli made an offer of Rs. 1,000 to the powers that be towards the improving of the road through the Lanoli wood, and that these said powers have not even deigned a reply. This said road is not wide enough for the traffic of both Lanoli and Khandalla (any more than is its continuation to Sakar Patar), as the visitor's from crowded Khandalla come in troops to enjoy the cool refreshing air between the wood and Tigers Leap. Now under these circumstances it is high time a wide and straighter road should be given unto us and so put an end to the Suez Canal sort of thing that goes on, where we have to haul up at the side of the road so as to allow another vehicle to pass, especially when rajahs and chiefs' big carriages come swooping down. Perhaps we should be thankful for small mercies as the roads are in infinite better order, and one large and a dangerous ditch in the wood has been filled up, but this does not make up for the dangerous deficiency in width, and which a drive also up the road leading to the Convalescent Home at Khandala will illustrate. There is no other road for the children or visitors at the hotel, and if things do not alter and the place crowded up more, there will be accidents of a nature too terrible to contemplate. Lanoli and Khandalla are within easy access of Bombay, and so is a great boon to many busy men who can only take a run up for a few days at a time from muggy Bombay. It is not therefore too much to ask that this hill station should have as much attention as other hill stations.

Of amusements, etc., there have been somewhat during the season, and the annual excitement of Lanoli, such as the exhibition and prize giving of the Railway School, came off on 2nd June, with its usual hopes and disappointments. There are no less than 100 Anglo-Indian and Eurasian children attending this, school which stands on a nice elevation with good-play ground. The visitors of this hill station have their grumble, and so have the railway inhabitants. Some want the teaching to be continued up to the 8th standard, others again have another grievance as they do not approve of the method adopted for prize giving, as it is not in accordance with other scholastic systems. The plan here is to ignore all the marks of the year as also those of the Government Inspector, and the only test for the prize winner is an examination of the scholars which takes place the week before by the Railway Chaplain, so that if a girl or boy should happen to be ill on that day his or her chance of a prize is gone. One would have thought that Government would have had a set rule on this subject, as the school is somewhat of a Government school. There is, however, one consolation in all these woes which have been enumerated and that is that there is hope in collective authority so that proper roads we may get but alas, where there is only individual authority, what hope is there!—Yours, &c.,

A. Z.

Khandalla, June 6.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Clyde, expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday at daylight:—

Bonham-Carter, Capt
Bakewell, Mr J
Batchelor, Mr W W, and Mrs
Cardew, 2nd Lt G T
Crawley, Mr C E
Edginton, Mr A
Evans, Mr J
Fulton, Mr E
Gayer, Mr W A
Husain, Mumtaz
Jackson, Mr C W L
Lloyd, Mr
Lloyd, Mr E S
McRae, 2nd Lieut
Martin, Mr J C
Macnichol, Mr A
Mustapha, Ghulam
Miller, Mr J, Mrs and daughter
Maynard, Mr
O'Neill, Major W H
Oldfield, Mr J W P
Peake, Mr T P
St Quintin, Col
Starling, Mr [illegible] H
Talbot, Mr [illegible] K
Westrop, Mr A S A
Wilson, Armr Sergt G, Mrs and infant
Westropp, Mr F M

THE LATE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although I am steeped in distress through the untimely and violent death of my son Mr. Kavasha Dhanjisha, late Chief Constable of Bandora, there is one circumstance connected with it which has not been hitherto brought to the notice of the Press, and through it to that of the public, to whom I owe a deep debt of gratitude for the sympathy they have evinced to me in various ways in this my sad bereavement. I should not advert to it, but for the injustice that would result to the dear deceased officer's memory as well as bravery through the omission. The deceased officer was not armed with any revolver when the parley with the mob took place, and when he received the first blow with a dang he drew his sword and inflicted a blow with it on the forehead of his assailant. It being the ordinary parade-sword of a police officer, having no sharp edge, was used as a lance by the deceased officer, who lifted him up bodily from the waist, and while throwing him down on the ground himself fell down with him. Had he not thus left a mark on his assailant's forehead, neither the latter nor any of his co-accused would have been so successfully identified and secured. It was this mark that led first to his arrest by the District Superintendent of Police, and afterwards to that of his co-delinquents. I would leave it to the public to consider as to how many men could be found in the service who would, like Mr. Kavasha, go forward, unarmed and supported by only four or five policemen, amongst a crowd of some five hundred budmashes and insist on the orders of his superior officer being obeyed, and in making such insistence lay down his precious life. Why he went unarmed is more than I can tell, but he always carried his revolver with him even on ordinary duty and to this omission I believe his death must be attributed. Had he the revolver with him at the time he would have saved himself as he was a good marksman. But then the fact remains he found himself unarmed and had to face a difficulty. The choice lay between surmounting it with the scanty means at his disposal and shirking it. He preferred to take the former course, and thus he preferred certain death to disobedience or disregard of his superior officer's orders. The last words that escaped his lips were "Father, I am much hurt; but I have done my best." In these words I find my solace and the approval of his superiors and our numerous friends and sympathisers, to whom I offer my gratitude.—Yours, &c.,

DHANJISHA DADABHAI.

Broach, June 4.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinshaw has resumed charge of his duties as City Magistrate, his leave having expired on June 2. Rao Bahadur Gopalji Golabbhai Desai, who was acting for Mr. Dadabhai as City Magistrate, will revert to his former place as Mamlatdar of Ghodhra. Mr. Gopalji will most probably be appointed Mamlatdar of Jumbusar in the Broach District.—All the Civil Courts of the District reopened for work yesterday, on the expiry of the summer vacation.—Khan Bahadhur Dadabhai Nasservanji Nanavati, Deputy Collector in charge of Dhanduka and Gogo Division and Rao Bahadbur Pranlal Harkisondas, Deputy Collector of Dholka and Sanand Division, who were on circuit in their respective divisions, arrived with their camps in the city yesterday and will remain here during the rainy season.—The Mohurrum festival passed off very quietly here on Wednesday. About one hundred taboots and 150 punjahs were constructed in the city. Mr. Lambert the Police Superintendent, and Mr. Reynolds, the Assistant, were in the city to preserve order. About 2000 people came from the neighbouring villages to witness the taboot procession.—Mr. Amratlal Vadilal was elected a member of the Municipality on the 25th ultimo, for Jamalpore ward No. 2, in place of his deceased brother, there being no other candidate to contest the seat.—A rumour is afloat that the quarantine camp will be soon re-opened at Anand owing to the plague cases that have been discovered in the city. There is no foundation for this rumour as no cases have been detected here. Though the people of Ahmedabad have not suffered the inconveniences of the quarantine rules, still they urge that the people who are placed under, medical observation should be examined in the dispensaries of their own locality in which they reside instead of asking them to attend the Civil Hospital, which is far distant from the houses of many people. If a proper representation were made upon the subject to the Collector and the Civil Surgeon, no doubt the prayers of the petitioners would be acceded to. Mr. Dayabhai Ijatram, a pleader of the courts of Ahmedabad, has been appointed Karbhari of Siroy, a Native State subject to the control of the Rajputana Political Agency, on a salary of Rs. 300. Mr. Dayabhai former held the posts of Karbari at Lunawada and Dungerpore.—Dayabhai Gulabchand and three others were charged with cheating a Hindu in respect of some silver and gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 200 belonging to the complainant. The police, on search being made, found some of the ornaments from the house of the accused. The accused raised the defence that the ornaments belonged to them as they won them while gambling with the complainant. The City Magistrate, who tried the case, convicted and sentenced the accused to two years', rigorous imprisonment each. The accused have now appealed against the decision.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oolabaria, Captain F. D. Lee, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta met with on Malabar coast ordinary fine weather excepting off Karwar where the weather was squally. The s. s. Strathnairn, Captain F G. Cuming, which arrived, here yesterday, experienced heavy gale on 1st June. The Wilson Line s. s. Lorenzo, Captain W. Wing, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Hull, encountered S. S. E. gale and high confused sea 600 miles from Bombay. The Bombay Japan Line s. s. Matsuyama Maru, Captain J. Nirei, which arrived here yesterday had squally weather, and wind from N. W. Since leaving Colombo moderate S. W. swell. The s. s. Saverneck, Captain G. Jenkins which arrived here on Saturday, from Port Said, experienced heavy gale and light westerly winds and south-west swell. The s. s, Sobraon, Captain R. Gosden, which arrived here on Sunday, met with fine weather until 16° N. and 16° E. was reached, then strong gale from S. E veering to S. S. W. Wind 17° N. 65° E., and heavy South-west swell right to Bombay.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. INDUS.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Indus, sailing for Marseilles, to-day at noon:—

FROM SHANGHAI.

Mrs Hoss

FROM YOKOHAMA.

Mr Terella
Mr and Mrs Cornle de Pimodan
Mr Bernard
Miss Smith

FROM HONGKONG.

Mr and Mrs Girande and Child
Mr Vogler
Mrs Rogers and child
Mr J Anglade

FROM HAIPHONG.

Mr Parant
Mr Julien
Mr Rigand
Mrs Mary and child
Mr and Mrs Adamolle and two children
Mr Vidal
Mr Duvivier
Mr Perra
Mr Delvigne
Mr Clement and child
Mr and Mrs Laurent
Mr Duvivier
Mr Frocoz

FROM QUINTON.

Mr and Mrs Ducamp and child

FROM SAIGON.

Mr Mottet
Mr Le Dely
Mr Delcanvais
Mrs Pitoin and children
Mr and Mrs Deves
Mr Bedouch
Mr and Mrs Bris and
Mr and Mrs Gely
Mr Charbonnelle
Mr Remy
Mr Sauvage
Mrs Jaillade and child
Mr Henry
Mr Tonnet
Mr Martin
Mr and Mrs Peets
Mr Libauro
Mr Paganel

FROM SAMARANG.

Mrs N P Deventer and two children

FROM BATAVIA.

Mrs A W Blance
Mr Cornelio V Vlenter

FROM SINGAPORE.

Mr Lasemberger
Mr Avieds
Mr E Jappeaux
Mr and Mrs Lorenzo Romero and five children

FROM BOMBAY.

Mr Vansittart
Lieut Campbell
Mr T Dell
Mrs Bedouch and child
Sister Agnes
Major A Wallace
Mr A Reilly
Mr Murray
Mrs Fawcett
Lt S W Robinson
Mr J Rollings
Mr G Kirwan
Col and Mrs W G King and child
Mr H S Kemball
Mrs Hichen and child
Surg-Capt E A R Newman
Mr E Tennant
Mrs C T White and infant
Mr Cochins

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Fez Haydel

FOR ADEN.

Mr S S P Meyboon
Mr Hichen
6 deck passengers

THE CYCLE TAX IN BOMBAY.

PROTEST FROM THE COMMITTEE OF AMALGAMATED CYCLISTS.

THE subjoined petition has been forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, and will be considered at the next meeting of the Corporation. It is signed by Messrs. James Eakin, M. M. Murzban, B. W. Thompson, J. H. Downing, and L. de S. Derry, as representing the B. V. A., the Parsi, the G. I. P. R. Vols., the Bombay Vol. Rifles, and the Bombay Cycling Clubs, respectively:—

MEMORIAL TO THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

We, the undersigned your humble petitioners, beg herewith and for reasons set forth in the accompanying petition, to request that you will be pleased to rescind the motion passed 24th January 1898, namely, the Resolution to tax bicycles and tricycles. The reasons for the above request are briefly as follows:—

1. Cycles practically do not wear out the roads, on the contrary the Municipality benefit to a certain extent by the decreased wear and tear of the roads, and also by increased rates from places of business, shops, &c., used by those engaged in the cycle trade. Cyclists and their machines only utilise on the roads the same space as and damage the roads less than pedestrians.

2. The tax though it is to be levied as a wheel-tax, the primary object of which is the upkeep of the roads does not appear to be required for that purpose, but for general purposes, which means that cyclists are to bear a tax for the good of the public at large, the few are to be taxed for the benefit of the many.

3. It does not appear that the cyclist is to receive any benefit from the payment of the tax.

4. Cyclists are already put to much expense through the faulty condition of the roads, it being impossible to keep the roads free from such things as nails, broken horse and bullock shoes, and pieces of glass which are fatal to pneumatic tyres. Even much of the surface dressing put on the roads by the servants of the Municipality contain a great deal of glass and other material of a cutting nature; one tyre having been pierced 20 times, in one ride from Charni Road to Church Gate Street, by the surface dressing alone. Are the Municipality not liable for damage done to cycles by a faulty condition of the roads, if cyclists pay a tax? If that is the case, will it not seriously discount the amount accruing to the Municipality from the collection of the tax.

5. Whilst not venturing to pronounce an opinion as to the legality or otherwise of the tax, your petitioners would point out that officials and members of the Corporation have expressed the opinion that it could not be enforced by law, and that being the case your petitioners submit that a body such as the Municipalty should before enforcing a tax be absolutely satisfied of its legality, and not leave it for a private individual to go to the expense and trouble of taking a test case to the courts.

6. The cycle already pays a tax of 5 per cent, to the Indian Government, and if in addition the cyclist has to pay the Municipality a tax of Rs. 8 per annum, it will be equivalent to raising the price of the cycle from 20 to 40 per cent,, or even more, *e.g.*, a cycle costs Rs. 150, in 5 years (the average life of a cycle of that price) Rs. 40 will have been paid in taxes which added to the 5 per cent. Import duty is equal to over 31 per cent. The lower the price of the cycle the greater the percentage and the less able the purchaser to afford the payment.

7. It is a fact that the bulk of Bombay cyclists are composed of those whose salaries are from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per mensem, and who ride machines of the cheapest description, there being but a few hundred riders amongst Europeans and the more wealthy Native gentlemen. As an instance of the class who will have to forego their cycles if the tax is imposed, there is a native clerk works in the Fort, and rides in from the outskirts of the city daily, he receives Rs. 22 per mensem, and certainly cannot pay Rs. 8 per annum for tax out of that, this is not a solitary case by any means. In these cases it will happen that not being able to keep a cycle, many will be obliged to forsake the outlying and healthy parts of Bombay, and return to live in the more crowded and unhealthy neighbourhoods in order to be within walking distance of their work.

8. The tax will be a blow to the local cycle industry. Both those who import and those who make and repair cycles will suffer, those who cater for the poorer class of riders will naturally feel the blow the most severely. In point of fact the cycle dealers already feel the influence of the impending tax, in a decrease in the demand for the cheaper and second-hand cycles. The cycle trade is one which will, if fostered, develope into a very large industry, and so materially advance the prosperity of the city, your petitioners therefore think that even on this ground it would be wiser that the tax should not be imposed, at all events for a time until the trade has developed and the industry is in a stronger and more healthy condition.

9. The number of cycles ridden in Bombay has been very considerably overestimated, although a large number have certainly been imported into Bombay, it must not be forgotten that by far the greater number have been sold to up-country constituents, and for this reason the amount of the collected tax would be found to fall far short of the amount which would make it worth collecting.

10. The tax would only be collectable on a part even of those cycles being ridden in Bombay, for a great number of cyclists keep their machines in their own rooms out of sight up two or three flights of stairs, they are seldom seen out and then are not recognisable by those whose duty it is to collect the tax.

11. There is no tax on cycles in England where there are many hundreds of thousands of cyclists, where the cyclists if taxed would have the satisfaction of knowing he had a very much large number of good roads for riding upon, and where also very many cycles are use for *business* purposes, instead of horses, vans, &c. Lord Rosebery a short time ago in reply to memorial on the subject replied that cycling being viewed as a means of health and thus of physical improvement to the nation his Government did not intent to tax cycles.

12. Cyclists are not taxed in other parts of India, and have better, and in many places more, roads to ride on than Bombay cyclists. Is *Urbs prima in India* going to be the first to put cyclists under a disability?

13. Seing the urgent necessity there is of encouraging the youth of all classes of the community to participate in some form of physical exercise, and the fact that cycling seems to exactly meet the requirements in that respect of so large a number, your petitioners believe that it will prove a misfortune to the city if the pastime should now receive the check it is bound to from the imposition of a tax.

14. In conclusion your memorialists protest most strongly against the imposition of this tax on the grounds of doubtful legality, as a distinct hardship on a small section of the community as being far heavier than many can pay, as being out of proportion to the value of the article taxed, as tending to discourage healthy out-door exercise among all classes, and as, if actually enforced, productive of a return in money wholly insignificant having in view the cost and difficulty of collection.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

THE PREVENTION OF WASTE.

MR. A FAIRLIE BRUCE, M. I. C. E., the Water Engineer, has forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner the following report as to the measures taken to prevent the waste of water:—

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honour to report as follows:—

All the mains from the lakes are patrolled by line men, and any leaks or bursts are immediately reported—outside the city limits to the Inspector of the division in which the leak occurs or within these limits to the Chief Inspector and Superintendent of the Maintenance Branch, the nearest telephone being utilised for this purpose.

In each ward there is an inspector with sub-inspectors and men under them, whose duty it is to continually traverse all the streets in their respective wards, one of their principal duties being to look out for leakage or waste of water from all causes; they are aided by the inspection staff belonging to the other departments and also by the police, all leaks being reported in the most expeditious manner available, whether by telephone or otherwise, to the Superintendent, Maintenance Branch, and the Ward Inspector.

For the discovery of underground leakage or leaks inside houses or compounds, a specially trained waste prevention staff are employed. They periodically take diagrams from Deacons's meters so placed, that all the supply to each district or sub-district can, by manipulating sluice valves, be passed through them. When any diagram indicates an abnormal consumption between midnight and 4 a.m., the main or mains supplied through it are stethoscoped, and house-connections examined to localise the cause of waste. A number of leaks have lately been discovered and stopped by this means. Where the waste is found to be due to house connections notices are issued by this department to the person responsible, and if these are not attended to, the connection is cut off with your sanction and that of the Standing Committee.

The only printed rules in existence are those entitled "Rules for the Guidance of Officers," a copy of which is attached. In addition to this, I have from time to time issued circulars to the inspectors enjoining on them greater care in the stoppage of waste from standpipes, &c., which may be left running.

A list of the staff employed in each ward is annexed.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

General Gaselee, we understand, will take up the duties of officiating Quartermaster-General in India about July 27th.

Major Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers, is appointed Commandant of the regiment, vice Colonel Elliot, now Inspector-General of Cavalry.

Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham, one of the ablest microscopical specialists in India, retires from the Service on the 26th instant.

Lady Havelock is now in much better health. Indeed, her Excellency has recovered sufficiently to enable her to receive Lord Sandhurst on his approaching visit to Ootacamund, and his Excellency will not be the guest of Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, as had been arranged.

Saturday's "Gazette of India" contains a full return of all the casualties in the Tirah Field Force from October 12th to April 7th. It corresponds with that recently wired by our Lundi Kotal correspondent: namely, killed, 287; wounded, 853; missing, 10; total, 1,150. No returns are given of followers killed or wounded, an omission which cannot fail to excite comment.

What seems to have helped the Great fire at Peshawar most of all was a duststorm which arose just after the fire had obtained a hold, and fanned the flames furiously. The troops worked steadily right through the night and the whole of the next day, until the outbreak had been subdued. A later estimate of the damage done to property puts it down at a crore of rupees.

The annual report on the administraton of Indian railways for the past financial year will issue shortly. It shows that the returns were not as good as in 1896-97: the effect of famine and plague making itself seriously felt. There has happily been a great reaction in the current year.

The commands of two Bombay Infantry Regiments will fall vacant this year. Colonel Grant, 4th Regiment, vacates on the 12th instant, and is permitted to reside out of India; and Lieutenant-Colonel Kellie, 23rd Regiment, on November 1st. The 4th and 23rd are linked battalions, and the vacancies will presumably go to Majors Quentin and Scallon, the latter of whom is now Inspecting Officer of the Punjab Imperial Service Infantry.

We hear from Kohat that Colonel Vousden, Colonel on the Staff there, will succeed Brigadier-General Egerton in command of the troops in the Tochi: Colonel E. H. Wilson from Rawalpindi going to Kohat.

After an exciting finish the Patiala First Team have managed to retain the Beresford Polo Cup for another year. The decisive game at Simla on Friday was with the Umballa Team, and to the general surprise the Sikh champions, instead of enjoying a virtual walkover, had to fight desperately for a victory which a single additional goal on the Unballa side would have reserved. The final score was: Patiala, one goal and eight subsidiaries; Umballa, one goal.

A correspondet writes that a representative meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans was held at Chhatarpur, a few days ago, to consider the propriety of contributing to the Syed Ahmed Memorial Fund. The district is not a wealthy one, and has recently been famine-stricken, but some Rs. 140 were subscribed in the meeting and double that sum is expected in addition to the contribution of the Maharaja. It is a noticeable feature of the meeting that Hindus subscribed quite as readily as Mahomedans.

Owing to the scarcity of water in Kashmir consequent on the small amount of snow on the mountains that has melted, quarrels among the villagers in distributing water for irrigation are becoming numerous. A fracas occurred on the 30th May at Nagam, in which a villager was killed and several were wounded.

The construction of the branch railway from Arcot Station on the Madras Railway to Ranipet is being pushed on rapidly. The Government of India has been informed that the probable date of opening will be the 1st November next.

There is some fluttering in the military dovecots says the Punjab paper, over the action of the Military Secretary to the Viceroy in calling upon officers to explain officially the cause of their absence from the recent levee at Simla. This new departure has come as a surprise to all, for it has always been understood that attendance at a levee is a purely voluntary duty. It certainly is so at the levees of Her Majesty the Queen at St. James's: indeed, far from there being any compulsion in the matter, officers who have no special reason for attending, are discouraged from doing so. If the Court of the Viceroy in India is in this respect differently situated to the Court of St. James, it would perhaps be well for this to be officially announced, and next year, instead of the usual invitation to attend, a clear order should be issued. Meanwhile, it would be interesting to know what is the attitude of the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General with regard to the action of the Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

A combined scheme for the establishment of small detachment dairies at Sabathu, Solon, Dagshai and Jutogh, is being drawn up in communication with Veterinary-Major Kemp, and will, it is said, be shortly submitted, together with plans and estimates, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India. The required live-stock will be detached from the model dairy at Umballa, and two trained managers will be appointed to supervise the four hill dairies, with the assistance of a soldier or non-commissioned officer at each place.

Subadar Jawas Khan, of the Khyber Rifles, has been granted the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in the action during the defence of Lundi Kotal on the 25th August, on which occasion he acted throughout with great bravery, and after he was severely wounded continued cheering on his men until the fort was captured by the enemy. Jawas Khan was one of the native officers of the Rifles who remained staunch and loyal in spite of great temptations to join his fellow-tribesmen.

The full report on the arms surrendered or captured during the recent frontier campaign has now been sent in by the Ordnance authorities at Rawalpindi. It is complete in every detail: each rifle or gun being accurately described. The vast majority of the rifles seem to have been made up from pieces formerly sold as old iron from the arsenals, before the condemned arms were thoroughly broken up under a steam hammer.

The proposal to supply plant and materials for the heliographic process of printing plans to all divisional offices in the Public Works Department has been sanctioned by the Madras Government. Officers will be permitted to obtain non-sensitized paper locally whenever required. The outfit necessary is not costly, and consists of a sheet of plate glass with a frame and blanket, Rs. 15; a roll of German tracing parchment, 40 inches wide and 33 yards long, Rs. 22; and a roll of Marion's ferro-prussiate paper, white lines on a blue ground, 39 inches wide and 33 feet long, Rs. 13-8-0. The plan once drawn on the parchment, any number of copies required can be made on ferro-prussiate paper by an office peon in 15 minutes each on a sunny day, to the great relief of the draftsman, and economy of the time consumed under present arrangements in mere hand-copying.

Government has lately had under consideration various proposals for improving the accommodation for goods and passengers at the port of Tuticorin, and as the proposals are somewhat conflicting it has appointed a Committee to report. The Committee will be presided [illegible] by the Collector, and have as members the Port Officer, the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, a Railway Officer of the Locomotive Department, a Railway Officer of the Traffic Department, and a merchant or two.

Some stray items of news of passing interest have been received from Kabul. The Amir's third son, Sardar Amin Ullah Jan, was recently married with much ceremony to the daughter of a leading Kabuli Sardar. Polo is said to have become popular in Kabul and a large ground is now being laid out.

Such tribal *jirgahs* as are still in Kabul, including some Afridis who managed to reach there are becoming more and more disappointed at the refusal of the Amir to receive them. It is expected that all of them will leave for their own country very soon.

We regret to learn of the death at Meerut of Lieutenant Parker, 5th Dragoon Guards. He had gone through the dangers of the Tirah Campaign as transport officer only to fall a victim to enteric fever in cantonments. His death is a great loss to his regiment, as he was a most promising cavalry officer and excelled in feats of arms.

Before the actual advance of the monsoon there occur in most seasons premature advances of the current, which occasion heavy local falls of rain on the Malabar, Ceylon or Tenasserim coasts. One of these advances occurred between the 15th and 17th May, when heavy daily rain was received at Rangoon, Moulmein and other places in the south-east: but after this brief advance the current retreated, and from that date to June 3rd there were no signs of the monsoon at any of the observatories of the Meteorological Department. On June 3rd, however, there were some slight indications in the extreme south of a further advance. The wind had become south-westerly in Ceylon and Tenasserim and over three inches of rain had fallen in Colombo, where also the sea was high. The south-west wind, however, was not strong, nor was the rainfall exceptionally heavy. Taken separately the various changes are not very important, but taken together they seem to show that unsettled weather, which ordinarily precedes the appearance of the monsoon, is hovering close to the outskirts of the Indian region.

It is officially announced that Mr. J. A. Anderson, Civil Service, officiates as Judge, Punjab Chief Court, vice Mr. Stogdon, granted leave. With regard to this announcement, remarks the Lahore paper, though Mr. J.A. Anderson has had a certain amount of experience as Divisional Judge, he is not the man that most people expected to see selected for the appointment. It is an open secret that Mr. E. W. Parker, the present Legal Remembrancer, was recommended by the Punjab Government, and that he has been so recommended more than once before. Apparently, however, the fact that he once belonged to the Uncovenanted Service, though he no longer does so, has been held to be a sufficient bar to the proposal. Mr. Parker would have made a strong and hardworking judge, who would have helped to reduce the arrears in which the Court is at present allowing, and his selection would have been an encouragement to a service which sadly needs recognition. The present policy of the Government of India, of keeping the Chief Court as a preserve for the Commission, whose members have had little or no judicial training, and who are generally loth themselves to accept the post, is simply turning the Chief Court into the laughing stock of the Province.

The Rev. C. N. Bazely, Railway Chaplain, has done good service to the public in procuring a summons against two milkmen for cheating him at Perambore, by diluting milk supplied to him for his infant, aged nine months. Mr. P. Rajarutnam Moodelliar granted the summonses, which is returnable on the 13th instant. It is alleged that the milk was diluted to such an extent that it was practically water, viz., seven-eighths of the latter to one-eigth of the former; but however this may be, it is gratifying to find some steps being taken locally towards preventing adulteration of food supplies.

The Madras Government has ordered that European or Eurasian nurses who may hereafter be engaged for plague duty shall be paid a salary of Rs. 100 a month with a board allowance of Re. 1-8-0 per day. They are to be provided with free quarters and lights and granted travelling allowance for joining their first appointments as well as for subsequent transfers. When required to accompany search parties or to execute other plague duties entailing a considerable amount of moving about within a limited area, and necessitating the frequent hiring of vehicles, they are to be paid actual conveyance charges, irrespective of the five miles' limit prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations, provided their pay is debited to Local Funds.

Now that the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway has accepted the modified terms of the Government of India in regard to the construction of the proposed Madura-Paumben and Tinnevelly-Quilon Railways, preparations are being set on foot for the beginning of the work during the next working season. It is said that Mr. T. Mitchell, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, now on furlough, and formerly employed on the construction of the Villapuram-Guntakal Railway, will be the Engineer in charge of the construction of both railways. It is also under contemplation to commence, simultaneously with the construction of the abovementioned two railways, the extension of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway, to Avadaiyar Covil, the District Board, Tanjore, contributing the capital outlay.

We have already recorded the conviction at the Singapore Sessions of two Germans, Heinrich Grosse and George Schultz, who were arrested on the 27th April in connection with the extensive forgery of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes, and were found guilty of uttering and forging the notes. Grosse was sentenced to ten years' and Schultz to eight years' imprisonment. It is not stated that the face value of the sham notes amounted to the very respectable total of dols. 221,015.

A total expenditure of Rs. 27,46,000 has been budgeted for on Civil Works in Madras in 1898-99 as against an expenditure of only Rs. 19,97,000 in 1897-98. Government remarks in its order:—"Superintending Engineers and the Consulting Architect will lose no time in submitting plans and estimates for the unsanctioned works for which funds have been provided, and the Heads of Departments through whom the estimates may pass will expedite their disposal as much as possible."

The May number of the "Indian Journal of Education" contains the second part of Mr. K. Sundararama Iyer's paper on "An Oriental Faculty for the Madras University;" a paper on the Berlitz method of teaching Modern Languages, by James O'Neill, and a number of valuable educational, literary and other notes. There is a somewhat ungracious editorial on the movement to found a Mahomedan University at Lucknow, but we may give the writer credit for regarding the matter strictly from an educational and utilitarian point of view.

Major Deane, it appears, was well pleased with his recent visit to Chitral as he found the young Mehtar greatly improved. The boy is now said to be fast friends with Captain Gurdon, the Political Officer, whose influence for good in Chitral affairs appears to have been most marked. The Mehtar also, we are told, took a strong personal liking for Colonel Davidson, who has just left after commanding the garrison in the country for two years. In both these officers the people of Chitral generally put full confidence.

At Worship Street Police Court on May 16 the the summonses against the Rev. A. N. Vowler, curate-incharge of St. Michael's Shoreditch, for assaulting John Kensit and Daniel Hone by sprinkling holy water on them, and against Kenist and Hone for riotous and indecent behaviour in the church on May 8, came on for hearing. Some discussion took place as to the mode of procedure, and eventually it was decided that the case against Hone should be proceeded with. Evidence having been given by Mr. Ellis, a churchwarden at St. Michael's, Mr. Geoghegan for the defence, urged that he was entitled to cross-examine in order to show that the proceedings during which the alleged disturbance occurred were no part of divine service, and as the magistrate declined to allow this course he said he should have to go to the High Court to raise the question. The Rev. A. N. Vowler having been called and examined by Mr. Geoghegan, all the cases were adjourned *sine die* to permit of a reference to the High Court. On the parties leaving the court a remarkable scene took place in the corridor, and was continued through the streets for a considerable distance. Mr. Kensit was cheered, and hats and umbrellas waved all round him, many persons shouting "No Popery!"

In the Diggle vs. J. Mack billiard match' says a mail paper, after the first week's play in the match of 18,000 up between these local cueists, Diggle conceding a start of 4,000, the game remains in an interesting state. There were good attendances at the Brewers' Exhibition St. James's Hall, where the match is being played, both afternoon and evening on Saturday, and a continuance of the close struggle was witnessed. Except for breaks of 149 by Mack and 172 and 103 by Diggle nothing of note was done in the afternoon, but in the evening both men played well, though the highest break was 119 by Diggle, who also scored 77, 83, 73 46, 41, and 60, as against 40, 44, 75, and 45 by Mack. When play ceased both men were behind their points, the scores being:—Mack, 10,525; Diggle, 8,749.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

STATISTICS FOR THURSDAY.

The general death-rate from all causes in the different parts of the town was 47, as compared with 50, the average of the previous five years. There were 4 seizures—1 in Ward 8; 2 in Ward 10; 1 in Ward 15, and 3 deaths—1 in Ward 10, 1 in Ward 12, and 1 in Ward 15. The total seizures up to date are 84, and the deaths 64. The cases which occurred on Thursday were Etwari, Hindoo woman, Ward 15, 16, Cowie's Lane, died yesterday; her house was disinfected. Sahebjan; Mahomedan, Ward 10, 51, Bentinck Street, died on Friday, his house was disinfected. This case was reported by the Coroner; the body was removed by the police. Bendee, Hindoo woman, Ward 10, 24-1, Gopee Mohun Bose's Lane, removed to hospital, reported by the Superintendent, Medical College Hospital S. bratee, already reported.

The newest case was that of a boy named Sobbani, who was removed from 6, Marquis Street, by the usual body of native policemen. The conditions of the requirements under the Government Notification were carried out, that is, the burning of the "suspected" bedding and the desinfection of the quarters. These precautions had, of course, to be conducted under the usual escort of Police. The arrangements were carried out very successfully, but when the party returned to the Health Office, a crowd, which cannot, however, be described as menacing, followed them, and when the father of of the lad, who had been a consenting party to his removal, appeared in the Health Office, a crowd gathered, which, after some explantion, dispersed.

THE DEATH IN SHORT STREET.

With reference to the "Short Street" case, the police reported the case at ten o'clock at night. The head clerk called on Dr. Cook an hour afterwards, and he and Dr. Clemow being otherwise engaged, and it being a late hour at night, and in a locality where coolies were unavailable, nothing could be done till the following morning. On that morning Superintendent Forsyth, of the Calcutta Police, called on Health Officer and reported that no Doctor had visited the place. On this Dr. Cook went to the house, and found the man dead. He instantly had the body removed, and Dr. Pettifer inspected the place afterwards, and disinfected it.

THE STATE OF THE CITY.

There was no disturbance in any quarter of the city or the suburbs on Friday, Confidence is being restored, though slowly, and many of the shops that have been closed for weeks have resumed business. This is particularly noticeable in Chandney, which most of the Mahomedan shopkeepers deserted at the outset of the scare. The scared New Market venders are also back. The pedestrian traffic along the main streets, is still noticeably sparse, but it cannot be long now before the pinch of non-employment must enforce a return of many of the poorer class of workmen, who have been frightened away by the senseless reports which marked the outbreak of the scare.

THE EXODUS.

The arrivals and departures during the 24 hours to midnight of Thursday was: Howrah: departures, 100; arrivals, 500 short of normal. Sealdah: departures, 474 short of normal, arrivals 2097 excess of normal, The arrivals 2097 excess of normal. The arrivals at Sealdah are said to be in excess in consequence of the Courts and offices opening after the holidays.

PRAYERS FOR DELIVERANCE FROM PLAGUE.

The Calcutta Missionary Conference have fixed Monday next the 6th instant as a day for intercession for the deliverance of Calcutta from plague and special prayer meeting will be held in the following Churches on the evenings of that day under the direction of the missionaries bracketed.—The Old Church (Rev. C. L. Olsen), Union Chapel (Rev Dr, Reid), Methodist Episcopal Church (Rev. J. Brown). Special intercession services will also be held in the Bengalee churches and chapels.

THE CROSS CASE.

In connection with the recent Cross case there are four children in the isolation hospital, one of whom—Kenneth Cross—is suffering from the disease. The other children are kept in a separate room, and are as comfortable and as happy as they would be in their own homes. The eldest of the children is looking after Kenneth, who is doing remarkably well.

HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

The Health Officer of the Calcutta Municipality depends mainly for his vital statistics on the different medical gentlemen who have the management of the public hospitals of Calcutta. It is on these reports that the Health Officer compiles his reports. "We depend," said the Health Officer to a reporter, "on reports supplied, not only by our own officers, but on the returns sent in by the several leading hospitals, and in several cases these returns have, as you have seen in this morning's paper, had to be corrected."

FRIDAY'S STATISTICS.

The general death rate on Friday from all causes in different parts of the city was 54, as compared with 59, the average of the previous five years. The highest death-rates were 8 in Ward 19; 6 in Ward 8; 5 in Ward 13 and 4 in Ward 6. There was one seizure and one death. The total seizures up to date are 85, the total deaths up to date being 65. Sarban, Mahomedan boy living at 6, Marquis Street, was removed to Manicktollah hospital, and his house disinfected.—*Statesman*.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The final general memorandum on the Indian Wheat Crop of 1897-98 has just been issued. It states that the latest returns show that the harvest of Northern India is better than was predicted The crop in Sind continued to do well and the yield was good. The area in the Punjab is large by 338,4000 acres than the estimate in the second forecast, and 16 per cent. above the decennial average. The yield is on the whole good, but it is feared that considerable damage was done to unthreshed grain by the worms in the third week of May. The crop in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was exceptionally good and the total yield is the best that has been known for several years. The crop in Bengal was also good. In Western and Central India there has not been much improvement, except in Bombay, where an excellent harvest in the Gujrat States, particularly Kathiwar and Kutch, helped to supplement the deficiency in other parts of the province.

Generally there has been a contraction of the area under wheat, due partly to the necessity of replenishing food stocks by planting "jowar" and other grains, and partly by the unfavourable conditions of the season. In the Central Provinces the area and yield are respectively 44 and 27 per cent. below the decennial average. In Berar the yield though more than double that of last year is 74 per cent. below the decennial average, the area sown being 57 per cent. below the average. In the Nizam's territory the estimat ed yield is 60 per cent. more than last year, but 39·4 per cent. below the average, and it is anticipated that owing to a failure of the winter rains the actual yield will be less than the estimate. Full reports have not been received from Rajputana and Central India.

It is added that the price of wheat in London commenced to rise from August last and is now abnormally high. Prices in India ruled high during the famine of 1896-97, and though the good harvests of the present year have lowered prices they are still generally above the average, The exports in 1897-98 were 119,680 tons, as compared with 95,521 in the year preceding, and over 500,000 tons in 1895-96. Trade was on a very small scale last year. The revival began in March 1898. There is now a brisk demand in all the provinces for export, and the inducement offered by the high price of wheat in London should lead to large exports this season. The exports reported from Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta during the present financial year are as follows:—From Karachi, between 28th March and 16th May, 51,532 tons; from Bombay, between 1st April and 28th May, 100,940 tons; from Calcutta, between 1st and 9th May, 35,298 tons.

A SACRIFICE TO KALI.

At last we have got the true history of the plague in India! All honour to whom honour is due—and it is a Marwari we have to thank. But who split? Lord Elgin or the Yogee? That is a moot point. For our part we do not think Lord Elgin would be the informant. It must therefore be the Yogee, and we trust that His Excellency will bring his man to book. Here is the real, unadulterated story. Lord Elgin was travelling in the Himalayas beyond Simla, and on a particularly wild and lonely mountain side, buried in primeval forests, he came upon an old Yogee. The man was seated under a tree, so still and motionless that he seemed dead. Lord Elgin approached him, and addressed him, and the Yogee said he had something of very great importance to communicate to the Viceroy, but it was for His Excellency's ear alone. Accordingly the rest of the party withdrew. The Yogee then told Lord Elgin that the British Raj in India would cease at the end of 1898. Lord Elgin enquired how this great calamity was to be averted? The Yogee said that three lakhs of human beings must be sacrificed to Kali, or the end was inevitable. There the communication ceased, and Lord Elgin cast about in his mind how this great sacrifice to Kali Mata was to be accomplished. At last a happy idea struck His Excellency, and as the result he sent Professor Haffkine to China to bring the plague to India. Professor Haffkine went to China, and he brought a ship load of rats back, which he released at Bombay. Nothing could be simpler! The plague is the sacrifice to Kali offered by Lord Elgin, to save India to Britain, on the suggestion of a Yogee, and through the instrumentality of Professor Haffkine! When people can believe such a story as this surely it is time for Europeans to acknowledge that all our efforts at civilization, all our boasted education, have done nothing towards bringing the people of India out of their original darkness. It is most lamentable.—"Englishman".

THE BRIBERY INQUIRY IN THE PUNJAB

CHARGE AGAINST A SIKH CIVILIAN.

The evidence called by Mr. Sinclair on Tuesday was largely that of Muzaffargarh traders and cultivators to prove entries in their books. Thus Garda Ram, lambardar of Bhutapur, Muzaffargarh, showed in his books loan transactions with the Sirdar. The Sirdar had borrowed Rs. 1,250 from witness in connection with the purchase of a tea garden and when he left Muzaffargarh he was in debt to witness, accounts being settled up after he reached Multan. A Khattri named Bakhsha of Khangarh village cross-examined, only said he was present when the money was borrowed with which, it was alleged, the Sirdar was bribed, by Bhowani. Witness joined in the borrowing, because Girdhari Lal, deceased, was witness's maternal uncle, and he had a one-sixth share in the inheritance. Witness had to go away before Bhiwana had spent the money, and when he came back he asked him what he had done with it and Bhiwani said that he had given it to Gurdit Singh, the Sirdar's servant. Witness, however, questioned Gurdit Singh, who denied that he had done so. In the case of Girdhari Lal Bhiwana had given fees in the regular suit to the extent of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 in other applications. The fees were to pleaders, &c.

Mul Chand, of Muzaffargarh, a trader, showed from his books loan and repayment entries with Chatta Ram, one of the money-lenders alleged by the prosecution to have advanced the money for the bribe.

I am a Das of Dharmsala, agent to Seth Raghinath Das, bankers of Ajmere, produced books showing extensive dealings with the Sirdar and loans for the purchase of tea gardens which were subsequently repaid.

The Court did not consider that the general financial condition of the Sirdar was relevant, and Mr. Sinclair was understood to say that he would not press the evidence on the point.

The Court adjourned for the day shortly before tiffin, the evidence in the Bhowani case being concluded, and the witnesses in the "Zaildari" cases, which were the next for hearing, being summoned for the following day.

FURTHER MUZAFFARGARH BRIBERY CHARGES.

The sixth article of charge was now proceeded with by the prosecution, viz, that on or about January 2nd 1892, Sirdar Gurdial Singh Man, then being Collector of Muzaffargarh, obtained for himself from Makhdum Nur Mahomed of Rampur Rs. 1,500 more or less as a motive for doing an official act to wit to appoint the said Nur Mahomed to be zaildar of the jail Thattu Koreshi in the Muzaffargarh District. The seventh article of charge also referred to this zaildar's appointment, but it will be heard separately.

Mr. Sinclair gave a brief summary of the cases, which he said arose out of the death of the man who was zaildar of Thattu Koreshi in the Muzaffargarh District. A man named Allah Bukhsh, the son of the deceased zaildar, was an applicant for the post, but the prosecution alleged that the Sirdar himself suggested to Makhdum Nur Mahomed that he also might apply for the post. A Makhdum was an ecclesiastic with a shrine from which he enjoyed the income, and the term was peculiar to the district in question. Two applications were filed accordingly, and it was alleged that the Sirdar took bribes from both parties. The Sirdar as Collector then made a strong recomemendation to the Acting Commissioner of the Derajan, Mr. H. A. Anderson, that the zail should be split into two and that Nur Mahomed and Allah Bukhsh should each have an independent zaildari. But Mr. Anderson wrote the following order:—"The Collector proposes in a proceeding, dated 10th April, 1892, that this jail should be split up into two jails. The reason given for the proposal is that the zail is too large. It encludes at present the jurisdiction of two police stations and contains 28 villages with a "jama" of Rs. 25,231. I find by the settlement that when this zail was created it contained 29 villages, or more than at present, and I can really see no sufficient reason for altering the arrangement made by settlement, the area of the zail having in the meanwhile been diminishing instead of increasing. I therefore decline to sanction the Collector's proposal. He should now appoint the zaildar for the zail as it now exists. It is impossible for me to pass any order as to who should be the zaildar. As regards the proposal that the village of Bhurt should be detached from this zail a separate reference should be made, H. A. Anderson, 26th May, 1892." In the case of Makhdum Nur Mahomed it was alleged that a bribe of Rs. 1,500 was paid to the Sirdar himself, Nur Mahomed having raised the money by selling his ornaments. But Nur Mahomed never got the zaildarship nor his money back. Allah Bakhsh's claim was the stronger one, as in addition to being the son of the old zaildar he had carried on the duties of zaildar for a considerable period. It was alleged that Allah Bakhsh paid a bribe of Rs. 1,100 to the Sirdar through the Treasury Officer at Muzaffargarh, and Lala Beni Pershad. In the event of the suggested splitting of the zail into two being not sanctioned the Sirdar had pledged himself to appoint Allah Bakhsh zaildar, and this he did after great delay, in which it was alleged, and evidence in the form of banker's books would be offered to prove, that Allah Bakhsh was forced to pay a further bribe to the Sirdar of Rs. 1,200. Makhdum Nur Mahomed was then called. He gave his address as Pir Jahania, and said that the zaildar of Thattu Koreshi died five or six years ago. A few days after the death of the zaildar witness went into Muzaffargarh to salaam the Deputy Commissioner (who was the Sirdar) according to custom. In an interview with the Sirdar he suggested to witness that although the late zaildar had a son who had officiated it did not necessarily follow that the son should succeed. He added that witness should put in a petition for the zaildari. As witness was leaving the Sirdar's compound he was overtaken by the Sirdar's orderly who said that witness would have to give the Sirdar Rs. 2,000 to win the case. Finally he arranged to pay Rs. 1,600, which money witness at once borrowed from Jawin'a Ram in the presence of several witnesses. He also signed the bond produced. Two and a half months passed and witness had not paid the money because the votes of the lambardars had been taken with regard to the succession to the zaildari and Allah Bakhsh had a majority of the vote. The Sirdar abused him for securing such few votes, and then Gurdit Singh advised witness to bribe the Sirdar as he was very angry. The same evening he took the money to the Sirdar's house, two men, mamed Abdulla and Ganesha, accompanying him. Witness put the money at the feet of the Sirdar who said "How many rupees are there?" Witness replied "fifteen hundred." Gurdit Singh then took away the rupees and witness then went away. He got nothing for his money, although the Sirdar had promised that he should get half the zail. He never complained to any one, nor did he ask for his money back, as he was afraid of the Sirdar and still was so. In order to repay the money-lender witness had had to sell his ornaments.

In cross-examination the witness said he could not be sure whether he gave the petition or took the money first.

The son of the money-lender gave evidence regarding his father's books, his father having died some months ago. There was one entry for Rs. 1,551, which stated in great detail that the money was taken in cash by the Makhdum in the presence of several persons; that Rs. 10 was paid for a stamp to a bond which was signed by those present. There was a further entry in the books of Rs. 1,606-2-0 credited to Nur Mahomed. The details explained that this amount was paid by Nur Mahomed by gold and silver ornaments which were weighed in the presence of several goldsmiths.

Abdullah said he was the servant of the Makhdum and his father and grandfather before him had been in the service of the Makhdum. He went with the Makhdum when he borrowed money; he knew what the money was wanted for and he saw the Makhdum execute the bond. He went with the Makhdum and Ganesha two or three months later to Mazaffargarh and he was present and placed the bag of Rs. 1,500 at the feet of the Sirdar. The Sirdar said "I will give you half the zail."

Cross-examined by Mr. Rattigan, witness said he received no wages from the Sirdar: he received clothes and food and 12 maunds of grain. He knew all along that the money was intended for a bribe.

Ganesha, a "karar" of Rampur Pir Jahania gave corroborative evidence regarding the borrowing of the money and taking it down to the Sirdar's house. He was outside when the Makhdum took the money into the Sirdar's house. He saw Abdullah place the money on the floor in the bag. He could not see any one in the room and he did not see the Sirdar at all.

Cross-examined, witness said the Makhdum told him he was anxious to succeed the zaildar who died. In answer to the Court, witness said after leaving the Sirdar's house the Makhdum told him that he had given the Sirdar Rs 1,500 and was promised half the zail.

Sita Ram gave evidence as to selling gold jewellery to the Makhdum and to afterwards weigh some of the same jewellery for the money-lender who credited the value to the Makhdum's account. Wasinda Ram proved his signature on the loan bond and also that of Mulchand who was dead.

This concluded the first of the zaildari cases.

The "Sportsman" announces that Galtee More has been sold by Mr. John Gubbins to the Russian Government for £25,000. It is expected that the famous son of Kendal and Morganette will be sent abroad immediately, and that he will not fulfil his engagement at Ascot next month. Galtee More won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the St Leger last year, and was expected to be found this year amongst the great horses who have won the Ascot Gold Cup.

The orders for reducing the Khyber Force will be welcomed by the troops beyond Peshawar. It is to be hoped that the 3rd Sikhs will not be detained long at Jamrud, as they have been there since December, and the spot is never a healthy one at this season.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS

OIL SEEDS.

The Final General Memorandum on the Oil-seeds Crop, 1897-98, reads as under:—

In the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Bengal the yield is largely in excess of last year's and considerably more than the average. The area sown was however less than the average, except in the Panjab, where the acreage under rape-seed was more than double that of last year and half as much again as the average for the last five years. The yield per acre in this province was also slightly above the average.

The conditions in Central and Western India were generally not favourable and the area sown was greatly contracted. Over the greater part of this region the acreage sown was rather less than half the average and the yield was reduced in about the same proportion. The rape-seed crop, however, did better in Bombay and Sind. In the former province, though there was a small deficiency in the acreage, the yield was 12 per cent above the average and in the latter, with a slight excess of acreage, the yield was 40 per cent better than the average.

The following paragraphs summarise the provincial reports which have been received: In the Punjab the season was more favourable for rape-seed than for wheat, as the late arrival of the winter rains did not affect the former which is sown and harvested earlier than wheat. There was sufficient moisture in the soil at sowing time, owing to abundant autumn rains and a good supply of canal water for irrigation. The area under rape-seed shews an increase of 116 per cent over the area of last year and 53 per cent in excess of the average. The yield also is estimated to be 151 per cent more than that of 1896-97 and 43 per cent above the average.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the season was very favourable at sowing time and germination was satisfactory. The crop continued to do well, though the winter rains came very late. The area under pure linseed was more than double the area sown in 1896-97, but that sown with pure rape-seed was only about 15 per cent larger than last year, these areas being respectively 13 and 19 per cent smaller then the average. The yield of both crops is respectively 22 and 2 per cent in excess of the average of the preceding 8 years.

These oil seeds are also largely grown with other crops such as wheat, barley or gram. The estimated yield of these crops is—Linseed 90,976 tons and Rapeseed 436,451 tons. This estimate is somewhat conjectural, and as the produce is for the most part consumed by the cultivators, it does not have much effect on the market.

In Bengal the season was favourable for the sowings of oil-seeds. The areas under linseed and rape-seed and mustard have slightly expanded, but the yield is about half as much again as that of last year.

The final forecast of the mustard crop was received and incorporated in the second general memorandum on the oil-seeds crop issued in March last. The late subsidence of the floods interfered with extensive sowings of mustard, and the yield also was on a reduced scale in consequence of the retarded sowings and deficient winter rain.

In the Central Provinces the conditions of the season were fairly good. The linseed crop suffered in most districts from insufficient moisture. The winter rain came late and were beneficial only to the late sown crop. The cloudy weather and frost caused some damage to the crop. The area sown is now estimated to be 707,679 acres, being 34 per cent more than in 1896-97, but a little over a half of the average. The yield is estimated at 71,734 tons, which is nearly four times the yield of 1897-98, but 23 per cent less than the average.

In Berar the seasonal conditions were unfavourable at sowing time, but the crop was benefited by heavy dews in the winter. The area sown with linseed is 4 per cent less than last year, but the yield is more than double the yield of 1896-97. Both the area and yield are 58 per cent smaller than the average.

From the Nizam's Territory no report other than that published with the second general memorandum has been received. The area under linseed is larger than that sown in 1896-97, but the yield is expected to be about 35 per cent in excess of last year's crop. The area sown with mustard and rape-seed is very small.

In Bombay the season was on the whole unfavourable, the characteristic feature being the absence of rain after sowing. The area under linseed is 6 per cent larger than in 1896-97, but is 56 per cent smaller than the average. The yield is however estimated to be about eight times the yield of last year but a little less than half the average. The sowings of rapeseed were more extensive than last year, but below the average. The yield is 75 per cent more than that of 1896-97 and and 12 per cent above the average.

In Sind the area sown with rape-seed is nearly double of last year's acreage, the increase being due to favourable inundation. The yield also is more than double the yield of last year and is about 40 per cent in excess of the average. Slight damage was done to the crop by insects and frost.

Trade.—The quantity (in tons) of linseed and rape-seed exported to foreign countries during each of the last five years is as follows.

	Linseed.	Rapeseed.
1893-94	512,259	36,951
1894-95	450,819	257,184
1895-96	281,429	112,493
1896-97	267,503	94,450
1897-98	234,170	177,993

The trade in these seeds has been dwindling year after year, though there was some recovery last year in the case of rape-seed.

THE "HATS-OFF" INCIDENT AT NUWARA ELIYA.

REPEATED INSUBORDINATION.

The Colonial Secretary's office has forwarded a letter, dated 30th May, to the chairman P.R.C., acknowledging receipt of his letter of the 13th ult. regarding the dismissal of De Silva, Head Clerk of the District R. C. Nuwara Eliya. On the 13th December last, Mr. Silva memorialised H. E., and stated certain facts which are included in the letter given below. The whole letter we are unable to publish owing to its length, but the details we give show that De Silva's suspension, and even dismissal, was not too severe a punishment for his extremely impertinent conduct.

On the 24th August last he had occasion to go to the office of the Government Firewood Depot. Having transacted his business Mr. Silva was returning when a gentleman whom he had never met before passed him. This gentleman having alighted from his bicycle and questioned the clerk, shouted out to Mr. Silva are you not the Head Clerk of the Road Committee. Don't you know you should pull off your hat and salute a European official when you see him?" Mr. Silva replied, I did not know who and what you were, and I don't now. I came to buy firewood, and I don't see why I should salute you." This gentleman then in a very imperative and provoking tone rejoined, "I shall report you to Mr Burrows." The memorialist then being much put out by the strange behaviour and impertinence of the gentleman replied "You go and be hanged," and walked away.

The letter then goes on to show how that gentleman, who was Mr. Ferguson, the Forestor, complained to his superior officer, Mr. Burrows, "who espoused Mr. Ferguson's cause," and how the clerk was dismissed and the disagreement of the Provincial Road Committee with that step. H. E. the Governor to whose attention the matter was brought, observad that "unless Mr. Silva's conduct was in the opinion of the Chairman of the Provincial Road Committee inexcusably offensive, His Excellency is inclined to think that an ample apology would suffice. If he is willing to tender this he should, in the opinion of H. E., be re-instated, but it would be advisable if possible to transfer him to a similar post elsewhere. If however, Mr. Silva's conduct precludes such comparatively lenient treatment H. E. desires that all the details of the case and the explanation which was considered to be impertinent should be submitted to him." H. E.'s grave dissatisfaction at the delay which had occurred in reporting on the memorial was also expressed.

The last paragraph of the letter goes on to show that H. E. is not disposed to question the justice of the sentence and says "Mr. Silva's conduct at the depot which Mr. Ferguson might wisely have left unnoticed) could have been passed over with a reprimand, but his subsequent insolence and the tone of his memorials and so-called explanation prove him to be an insubordinate and quarrelsome official and in the interests of discipline and the good feeling which ought to prevail between Government officials, it is scarcely possible for the D. R. C. to retain his services. H. E. is certainly not disposed to tolerate in the public service from any official, obdurate misconduct which would be visited by prompt dismissal in any other line of life. Should, however, Mr. Silva be willing to apologise it is recommended to treat him as stated in the early part of the letter."—"Times of Ceylon."

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 21st May, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	933	910	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	47,095	38,451	8,551	...	72,314	...
Goods	1,65,214	1,03,961	62,254	...	2,21,578	...
Other earnings	7,635	6,252	1,383	...	38,187	...
Total for week	2,20,854	1,48,636	72,188	...	...	...
Aggregate	29,83,473	26,51,399	...	...	3,32,074	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 4)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Lieut Col G Bomford, M D, I M S Bengal, Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, and ex officio 1st Physician of the Medical College Hospital, is granted furlough on private affairs out of India, under Rule IX of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, for one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The services of Lieut H A Kennedy, 2nd Battn, R I R, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Govt of Bombay.

The services of Surgn Lieut Col C J H Warden, I M S Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his special duties.

The services of Surgn Major G H Fink, I M S Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Govt of Bombay.—Capt F S Widdicombe, 16th Bo Infy, and Lieut V G Menzies, 8th Bo Infy.

The services of Surgn Capt C J Milne, M B, C M are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may assumed charge of his duties.

Surgn Col W P Warburton, M D, I M S Bengal, Insp Genl of Civil Hospitals, N W Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, with effect from the 20th May 1898.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col G C Hall F R C S, I M S Bengal, Inspr Genl of Prisons, N W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Civil Hospitals, N W Provinces and Oudh, during the absence of Surgn Col W P Warburton, M D, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act XVIII of 1884, as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J A Anderson, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr A W Stogdon, or until further orders.

Mr R Obbard, I C S, Judicial Commr, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commr, of the Central Provinces during the absence on furlough of Mr S Ismay, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev R W H Stuart, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Calcutta Ecclesiastical Estabt, with effect from the 10th May 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr B B Osmaston, Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th April

Mr A M F Caccia, Deputy Consr, 4th grade, Central Provinces, is, on return from leave, transferred temporarily to the N W Provinces and Oudh, and appointed Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th May 1898.

In consequence of the return to duty, in the forenoon of the 23rd March 1898, of Mr H C Hill, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, from the furlough granted him in the Notification of this Dept, No 750—184 (General), dated the 19th March 1896, the following changes are ordered (i) Mr E P Dansey, Consr, 2nd offg 1st grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, to revert to his substantive grade from the 23rd to the 27th March 1898 both dates inclusive, but to officiate again in the 1st grade from the 28th idem until further orders (ii) Mr A Smythies, Consr, 3rd offg 2nd grade, Burma, to revert to his substantive grade from the 23rd to the 27th March 1898 both dates inclusive, but to officiate again in the 2nd grade from the 28th March to the 1st April 1898 both dates inclusive (iii) The promotion of Mr S E Wilmot, Consr, 2nd grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, to officiate in the 1st grade from the 28th March to the 1st April 1898 both dates inclusive, ordered in the Notification of this Dept, No 181—56-7 F, dated the 19th April last, is cancelled.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

The services of Surgeon Lieut A T Gage, I M S, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment as Curator of the Herbarium attached to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt A G Peyton, I S C 9th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on leave of Captain W H Fasken, or until further orders

Surgn-Lieut-Col P A Weir, M B, I M S Bengal, Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand, is granted furlough on medical certificate for six months, under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th May, 1898, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the furlough

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Depy Commr of Kohat to be ex-officio a Depy Commr of the Northern India Salt Revenue

Mr J S McGowan, Supt Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed Asst Commr, Northern India Salt Revenue, with effect from 1st April 1898, and is posted to the charge of the Kohat Mines

Mr M N Bhattacharya, Depy Accountant Genl, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for seven weeks, with effect from the 23rd May 1898

Mr G D Pudumjee is posted as Depy Accountant Genl, Punjab with effect from the 23rd May 1898

Babu Jnan Saran Chakravarti is appointed a Probationer in class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept, with effect from the 25th May 1898, and is attached to the office of the Accountant Genl, Bengal

Mr K B Wagle is posted as Depy Accountant Genl, Burma

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt J K Tod, 7th Regt of Bengal Cav to be a Staff Capt in the Intelligence Branch of the Qrmr Genl's Dept, vice Capt E J E Swayne, vacated on appointment to the Uganda Regt dated 8th March 1898.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the dates the officers assume their duties:—Capt A G Medley, 19th Regt of Bengal Lancers, offg Dept Asst Adjt-Gen, Sirhind Dist, to be Depy Assit Adjt and Qrmr-Genl, Malakand Force, vice Brevet-Major Herbert, who has vacated (That portion of G G O No 358 of 1898, which relates to Captain Medley is concelled) Capt G E D Elsmie, 5th Regt of Punjab Cav. to be Depy Assit Adjt and Qrmr-Genl, at the Base, Peshawar, vice Capt O B S F Shore, 8th Regt of Bengal Lancers, ordered to rejoin his permanent appointment as Depy Assit Adjt-Gen for Instruction Chakrata.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H M Turton, I S C 1st Regt of Punjab Inf, to be Depy Assit Comy-Gen, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 12th Feb 1898.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt G S Ogg, R A Ordnance Officer, 4th class, in the Ordnance Dept in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 3th Decr 1898.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt H F Vanderzee, R A Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, in the Ordnance Dept in India is extended for five years, with effect from the 6th Oct 1898

NATIVE ARMY.

2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry:—With reference to G G O No 1244 of 1894, the appointment of Abdul Kadir as a Jemadar, on probation, is cancelled.

STAFF CORPS.

The admission of Second Lieut W C Little to the Indian Staff Corps, notified in G G O No 409 of 1898, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Lieut Ch A G Shoubridge, Norfolk Regt, offg Wing Officer, 12th Regt of Bo Inf 19th April 1898 and Second-Lieut B A McHenry Rice, Prince Albert's Somersetshire Li In, offg Wing Officer, 3rd Regt of Bo Light Infantry 26th April 1898—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Sec of State for India,—Second Lieuts—C W Robinson, offg Wing Officer, 32nd Punjab Regt of Bengal Infantry Pioneers, 10th Oct 1897, G H Gunning, attached to the 33rd Punjabi Mahomedan Regt of Bengal Infy, 15th March 1898 and H Campbell, attached to the 38th Dogra Regt of Bengal Infy, 31st March 1898

COMMANDS.

Col W C Black, I S C, Assit Adjt Genl, Head Quarters Bombay Command, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brgd Genl while so employed, vice Bgdr Gel R Westmacott, C B, D S O, nominated for the officiating command of a first, class dist dated 23rd May 1898

INDIAN STAFF SORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval—To be Lieut-Col—Major T C Pears, 26th May 1898 To be Lieut—Second-Lieut G M Orr, 22nd April 1898

Subject to Her Majesty's approval the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—Major J M Candy, 27th April 1898 and Major F Hawkins 7th May 1898.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Command.

Store-Sergt W Nichell to be Sub-Condo, with effect from the 3rd January 1898 vice Sub-Cond E G Facey, retired.

Sub-Cond W Hammond to be Cond and Store-Sergnt W V Copley to be Sub-Cond, with effect from the 19th Jan 1898, vice Cond J Froggatt, retired,

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Indian Subordinate Medical Dept Madras.

Third-class Asst Surgn H C Craggs to be second-class Asst Surgn, with effect from 19th July 1897, vice first-class Asst Surgn F Campbell, transferred to the invalid establishment

Supernumerary first-class Asst Surgn P A Winkler is absorbed in his class, with effect from the 16th July 1897

First-class Asst Surgn D T Baker to the Senior Asst Surg with the honorary rank of Surgn Lieut subject to H M approval

Third-class Asst Surgn F F R Carreck to be second-class Asst Surgn with effect from the 31st Aug 1897, vice Senior Asst Surgn and Hon Surgn Lieut T B Z Hesterlow deceased

NATIVE ARMY

13th Regt of Bombay Infantry—Subadar Mohan Singh to be Subadar-Major vice Amir Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date of this notification.

14th Regt of Bo Infantry—Jemadar Krishna Palso to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Shaikh Abdul Kadir to be Jemadar, vice Bapurao Khanwilkar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd Jany 1898. Havildar Ramchandar Rao Deokar to be Jemadar, vice Shaikh Muhammad Ismail, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd April 1898,

28th Regiment of Bo Infantry Pioneers—Jemadar Shaikh Hasam to be Subadar and Havildar Krishna Jugtap to be Jemadar, vice Itu Jadav, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col D D Cunningham, M B, C I E, I M S Bengal, Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 26th June 1898, subject to H M's approval

REWARDS,—ORDER OF MERIT

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the third class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned Native officer, with effect from the date specified:—Subadar Jawas Khan, Khyber Rifles—For conspicuous gallantry in action during the defence of Landi Kotal on the 25th Augt 1897, on which occasion he acted throught with great bravery, and after he was severely wounded continued cheering on his man until the fort was captured by the enemy

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Lieut R Thomas resigns his commission

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S., showed that various gems and minerals glow with a beautiful tinted phosphorescence in the "cathode rays" of his vacuum tubes, and M. Leconteur, with Mr. A. C. Cossor, has applied this fact to the examination of precious stones and minerals of uncertain constitution. On Wednesday night he illustrated his methods by a series of most interesting and fascinating experiments at Messrs. Streeter's. A large number of gems of various kinds were shown under the rays, quite altered in colour by the phosphorescence.

From large Burmese rubies, for example, weighing 22 1-2 carats, glowed a fiery red. Singalese rubies were easily told from Siamese by the phosphorescence. Diamonds became a light blue or green; moonstone gleamed like moonlight just after the rays were withdrawn from it; American dolomite was red; tungstate of calcium a turquoise blue; sea shells a rich golden yellow and light blue; and so on. Questionable stones can thus be tested without injury to the gem. Moreover, the method is applicable to toxicology in the case of alkaloids, and will be useful in medical jurisprudence.

Mr. Cossor also showed the new X ray tubes of Mr. Mackenzie Davidson, in which the rare metal osmium is used to prevent astigmatism. A camera by which accurate surveys can be made with speed in military operations was also on view, not to speak of the wounderful museum of precious stones and minerals which Mr. Streeter has collected from every part of the world, and a pearl necklace worth £40,000 or £50,000.

Estelle M. Darrah, an American writer, has put the question whether the literary education of American children is or is not giving them lofty ideals, and tried to solve it by "question and answer" papers. The first question was equivalent to "What person would you like to be, and why?" One boy replied Nobody, because it will do me no good to want to resemble anyone"—no doubt, a boy of original talent. The ideals of children, it appears, fall into three classes—acquaintances, historical characters, literary characters. The younger children, up to 7 years, generally find their ideals, if they have any, in their parents and people they know or see, and, in a secondary degree, in literature; at 16 years their ideals are chiefly historical or literary, whether alive or dead, and few are from real acquaintances about them.

The study reveals how important it is to direct or form the ideals of children by education. The younger children have a selfish, the older a more altruistic ideal. M'Kinley was the ideal of one boy because "history cannot help but say that a grander nobler man never breathed." Others prefer Ryan, because he made "twenty speeches in a day," and "America ought to be proud to have such a smart man." Of course, many desire to be like Washington, because "he never told a lie." A boy of eight said he wanted to be like a king "because he don't tell lies or do bad things." A large number take the Deity for their model, one boy remarking that but for Him we might "be stones which lay beneth the guter." The younger children are attracted by the material and the older by the spiritual side of life. A boy of ten wrote that he would like to be "William Shakespeare, because he is the famous poet in the United States." A girl of nine replied "Kate Douglas Wiggins, because she is so famouse"; a boy of fourteen chose Whittier "because he was a smart man, and could write poetry." Many sigh for a free, brave, adventurous life a la "Bufullow Bill." The older children wish an ideal who is highest in his line, that is to say, a leader. The girl of to-day has masculine rather than the feminine ideals of yesterday.

M. Armand Gautier states in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, that loss of ammonia in forming manure can be avoided by cleaning the stalls every day, and adding the matter to the manure heap. Loss of ammonia takes place in the stables and cowhouses through leaving the dirty litter under the animals. Fermentation is produced when the litter is covered up, and so plunged in an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas.

According to M. D. Egnitis, the enlargement of the discs of the sun and moon near the horizon has not been satisfactorily explained by anyone, and the true cause of the phenomenon is still unknown.

There is an automatic telephone exchange in the United States, the subscriber putting himself through to and calling up his correspondent himself. This apparatus has recently been introduced into this country by the Direct Telephone Exchange Syndicate.

The U. S. War Department have ordered that soldiers in action shall wear a small badge of aluminium round their necks, with their names, numbers on the rolls, &c., inscribed on it, so as to identify them rapidly if they are killed or wounded.

Mr. D. R. Dom recommends absorbent cotton for filtering volatile or easily oxidised constituents such as medicated waters or spirits. As a rule it should be rolled into a conical plug and pressed down into the neck of the funnel. Cotton is not suitable for preparations containing much sedimentary matter.

It is thought that considering the growing demand for india-rubber, many of our Colonies, with a dry climate and stony soil, might profit by cultivating the tree, especially that from which the Ceara rubber, which is next best to Para rubber, is obtained, namely, the Manihot Glaziovii, as described in a recent Kew Bulletin.

The Philippines have three seasons, a cold (from November to March), which is pleasant and bracing for Europeans; a hot (March to June), with violent thunderstorms; and a wet (June to November), when the rain falls in torrents and the lowlands are flooded. The population is about eight millions, the capital having 154,000 of these. Sugar, hemp, coffee, indigo, and tobacco are the principal exports. There are 70 miles of railway and 720 miles of telegraghs in the island. The number of Spaniards there is a very small fraction of the whole population.

The "Maine" incident has claimed another victim in Julius Chien, a Russian living in America, who invented a toy called "How the 'Maine' was Blown up," and in the course of its manufacture was himself badly injured by an explosion of giant powder which wrecked his laboratory. The toy consisted of a sheet of tissue paper with a view of the "Maine" in Havana harbour, and a Spaniard on shore firing the mine by electricity. The paper was ignited by a burning match, and the fire ran along a narrow strip of it till it reached the "Maine," which exploded by a cap of giant powder.

Comet's tails appear to be repelled by the sun, and M. Deslandres now ascribes the fact to "cathodic" rays emitted by our luminary. These rays are, of course, like the rays from the cathode in a Crookes tube, as made familiar to us by Rontgen's discovery.

General Vennkoff, a Russian, has discovered a magnetic pole of the earth, or something like it, at Kotchetowka, in the government of Koursk. The magnetic needle freely suspended becomes vertical there; but at 60 feet from the centre it inclines 1° from the vertical. Perhaps the phenomenon is due to magnetic are beneath the surface of the ground.

The German deep sea exploring expedition will start in August, and begin work at the Farœ and Shetland Islands, then proceed by the Canaries to German West Africa, where fishery problems will be studied. From the Cape it will go to Prince Edward Island, if possible, Madagascar, Zanzibar, Colombo Aden, &c., and return to Hamburg after an absence of eight or nine months.

The earth has a shadow, but few ever see it, except in eclipses of the moon, or else few recognise it when they see it. Nevertheless, many of us have noticed on fine cloudless evenings in summer shortly before sunset a rosy or pink arc on the horizon opposite the sun with a bluish-grey segment under it. As the sun sinks the arc rises, until it attains the zenith, and even passes it. This is the shadow of the earth.

A curious outbreak of fire is reported from North Drayton, Ohio. In this case water started the conflagration. A shop was flooded and the water reached some packages of carbide of calcium generating acetylene gas. The firemen had to fight the flames in boats.

Professor Bastian, the well-known ethnologist, since he celebrated his 70th birthday in Berlin two years ago, has been in India and the Far East, making fresh studies of the natives. His results have appeared in "Lose Blatter aus Indien," published at Batavia. He has particularly studied the mental qualities of these Orientals and he declares that "the whole intellectual wealth of mankind up to the most transcendental speculation can be reduced to a minimal quantity of elementary thoughts, each potentially pregnant with magical powers, unfolding into the most varied national mental products, and satisfying the physical longings in every direction under the correlation of cosmical harmonies, with which the processes of thought themselves are in necessary union." Everyone may interpret the Herr Professor for himself.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands'.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE SANITATION OF CALCUTTA.

THE PROPOSED DEPARTMENTAL AMALGAMATION.

THE following passages are taken from a final note by Mr. A. J. Hughes, Chief Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation, on the proposed amalgamation of the Engineer and Conservancy Departments:—

With regard to the town proper, what we propose to do, is to divide it into three divisions, each in charge of a Divisional Engineer, who must reside in his district, and we propose to place an overseer and two sub-overseers in each ward. This establishment will have charge of the following branches of the Municipal Administration:—(1) The construction of all town improvements; (2) the administration of the building and house drainage clauses of the Municipal Act, and also encroachment cases; (3) road-watering and road-repairs; (4) sewer-flushing and maintenance; (5) bustee and street cleansing.

There will be a fifth division under Mr. Johnstone, who will have charge of—(1) The Municipal market; (2) the Municipal railway; (3) the square-mile; (4) the conservancy platforms; (5) estimating for, but not the construction of all town improvements.

The management of carts and gowkhanas will also go to the Engineer, who is chiefly concerned in this department. The gross estimated cost of the establishment arranged on this plan is Rs. 92,603, taking my figures, and I have shown that this outlay will be met by transfers and adjustments from the following heads of account:—

(1) Debit of capital to revenue for the the contruction of capital works by Revenue Establishment—this adjustment has already been sanctioned by the Budget Committee, Rs. 30,000; (2) present cost of road establishment as per Budget, Rs. 28,783; (3) savings from the abolition of the House Drainage Department, the work of which will be distributed among the four Divisional Officers, Rs. 15,011; (4) savings from Health Officer's establishments Rs. 9,960; grand total of savings, Rs. 83,765; net loss and additional expenditure entailed by the amalgamation, Rs. 8,849. The prevailing impression among the Commissioners is, I think, that the Engineer proposes to usurp all the functions of the Health Officer and take away all his establishments. I beg to point out that nothing of the kind is intended or proposed, and that Mr. Bright's proposals were framed after careful consultation with the Acting Health Officer. What the Engineering Department proposes is to take over the carts, platforms, and street-cleansing and what the Health Officer has agreed to do in consideration of being relieved of these details is to give up five out of seventeen of his ward inspectors in the city area, and Rs. 100 per month from his office establishment. I should say that larger reductions are possible, and that bustee-cleansing might well be added to the Health Officer's duties.

We do not propose to touch the Health Officer's staff of superintendents, who will be available for dealing with all the functions of the Health Officer in respect of nuisances, gwala-sheds, and other matters in which his hands will be materially strengthened by the proposed arrangements.

It it proposed to deal with suburbs on the lines adopted in the city proper and to raise the pay and position of the Assistant Engineer in charge to the position of a superintendent of one of the town divisions, and in para. 44 of his draft report Mr. Bright's estimates the net increase of cost at Rs. 11,000 per annum.

The pay of the present superintendent of the suburban area is wholly incommensurate with his responsibilities' and I consider that it must be increased if loyal service it required, whether the amalgamation is carried out or not.

The total additional annual cost of the revised scale of establishment for the town and suburbs will in this way amount to Rs. 20,000, and this is the result the Amalgamation Committee arrived at. The report was on the point of being passed when Dr. Cook arrived and asked for time to consider the question. Plague then broke out, and I am now practically the Health Officer as well as the Engineer of the Corporation—a position which I need hardly say I do not wish to occupy and can only imperfectly fulfil. The question of the amalgamation, as it is called, is too often referred to as if the measure concerned the wholesale incorporation of the Health Department with the engineering department. As a matter of fact all that the engineering department wishes to accomplish is to secure full control of streets and platforms, and we desire no amalgamation with the Health Department to any greater extent, but we do propose to amalgamate the Drainage and Construction Department with the Road Department and the House Drainage Department, and I have strongly pointed out that, owing to over-centralization the supervision in the departments is so defective that in their present state I decline to be responsible for them. In a city of the dimensions of Calcutta there can be no greater administrative mistake than centralizing the supervision in the Municipal offices and subdividing it into departments, each of which is too large for effective supervision by any single officer, however active and energetic he may be. The recommendations of the Committee are framed to meet all these aims and objects, and I strongly advise you to accept them.

Not only is Calcutta too large for the effective control over administrative details by officers and departments, but it is also too large for the effective control of Central Committees whose interests are occupied in the larger questions which come before them, and only in a minor degree by the smaller works of improvement which are so essential to proper progress in the wards they represent. I attach the highest importance to the decentralization of establishments proposed by the Committee and the future establishment of Divisional Committees on the model of the Suburban Committee to control details of improvements of all kinds. I do not know a more successful application of the principles of local Self-Government than is to be found in the records of the Suburban Committee, and I attribute this to be the fact that you have a competant Resident Engineer always ready to take up the proposals of the ward members, and to give effect to them.

The question of town improvements in Calcutta is at present centered in the hands of Mr. Johnstone, who is overworked and wholly unable to give effect to the poposals of the ward members who are tired of making proposals to the executive, with no practical result.

On the other hands, in the suburbs, where we have exceptionally good Commissioners, improvements of all kinds are under constant discussion, and the difficulty is to find funds to meet their demands, and the rate of progress contrasts with the comparative stagnation of all minor improvements in the town area.

For two years I have tried to remedy this state of things, and I consider the proposals of the Amalgamation Committee are well calculated and designed to remedy the defects I have pointed out.

The discussion has centered too much on the question of taking over details from the Conservancy Department, and the great value of the measure in increasing effective supervision and giving better control over the administration both by the Commissioners, and the Engineer has been overlooked.

Taking over the cleansing of streets from the Medical Department is in reality a very small section of the reform which has for its object the consolidation and decentralization of the other branches of the administration under the Engineer and increased control the Ward Commissioners over their affairs.

To carry out the proposals of the Committee it was proposed to appoint two men from England with training as architects and some experience as City Engineers in large towns to the charge of two of the divisions. The other two divisions would be filled by appointments made in this country after advertisement in the usual way; the appointments would be subject to the approval of Government, and our own officers may apply for them, and three names would be submitted to the Commissioners for selection in the usual way. I strongly object to the irregular appointment of Mr. Patourel to one of these appointments as proposed by one of the Commissioners without going through this procedure, as the claims of other officers have to be taken into consideration.

When the whole of the Conservancy Department was unexpectedly made over to me, the position was that there was no time to get help from England, and considering the disorganized state of the Conservancy Department, and the primary importance of getting our cleansing operations in order, I advised the Chairman to get the help of Engineers from Government, and three gentleman are now on their way, and the Commissioners now desire to be informed as how these gentlemen are to be disposed of and employed. In reply I have to state that the work of the Conservancy Department must for a week or two continue on its present footing under Mr. Patourel, and that he will retain permanent charge of the nuisance and all sections of the Health Department which must ultimately revert to Dr. Cook.

The new Engineers will proceed in the first place to conduct a searching inquiry into the organization and management of the platforms, gowkhanas, and wards, and as deliberation.

I advise that the Commissioners should sanction the terms on which Divisional Engineers are to be appointed without delay, and that applications should be invited for four appointments in England and India for disposal in the ordinary course. The Gvernment Engineers are too expensive to be retained as part of the permanent establishment. Applications should be received up to the 1st November next,

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ANOTHER CURRENCY MEMORIAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE CEYLON ASSOCIATION.

THE following is a copy of the memorial against the proposals of the Government of India sent by the Ceylon Association in London to Mr. Chamberlain:—

Ceylon Association in London, 61 and 62 Gracechurch Street, E. C., May, 1898.

Sir,—In view of the serious depression in trade in Ceylon caused at the present time by the forced contraction of the currency, and of the losses in which the Ceylon producers are involved by the fictitious value given to the rupee, the Ceylon Association in London desires to place its views before you in such a manner as to ensure that the interest of the Colony may be fully considered before decision is come to by the Government on the policy to be pursued with regard to the Indian Currency.

2. Ceylon has not, like India, several leading staple products. How dependent the Colony has been on her one staple produce, not only in the matter of her general prosperity, but also of her public revenue, may be shewn in a few words. In 1877 when Coffee was still flourishing the revenue amounted to Rs. 17,020,190; with the failure of Coffee the revenue fell in 1882 to Rs. 12,101,570. From 1882 to the present time the great tea industry has exhibited a steady and rapid development, and the revenue has in like manner increased year by year till in 1897 it amounted to about Rs. 23,200,000.

3. As it may be said, without exaggeration, that tea saved the Colony, so also the failure of the industry, from whatever cause, would most assuredly bring on the Government the gravest financial trouble, on tea estate proprietors the loss of some £15,000,000 sterling, and on a large number of the native population widespread ruin.

4. These are the consideration, admitted in Ceylon as valid both by officials and unofficials, that cause the Association to view with the utmost alarm the policy of the Indian Government with regard to the Currency.

5. From the date of the introduction of tea, till the effects of the cessation of coinage in India stayed the steady downward movement of exchange, the tea industry grew and prospered greatly. Good profits were made though the gold price of the produce was constantly falling, and large areas of land were brought under cultivation. The establishment of the 1s. 4d. rupee has at a stroke seriouly curtailed profits and raised such alarm for the future as to check any further extensions.

6. The cost of the present crop of Ceylon tea, estimated at 120,000,000 lbs., will be about Rs. 36,000,000. so that every additional penny in the exchange value of the rupee adds £150,000 to the gold cost of the crop.

7. China, meanwhile, retains her silver currency; and as the 1s. 4d. rupees is nearly 7d. above its intrinsic silver value, it is clear that at equal gold prices Ceylon will, in competition with China, stand at a disadvantage, on this year's crop alone, of a million pounds sterling.

8. The Ceylon and Indian tea industries, when competing on fair and even terms on a silver currency were able without difficulty to drive China tea out of the home market.

9 Extended cultivation both in India and Ceylon then made it necessary to find new markets abroad for the increasing weight of produce; and large sums of money have been and are being spent in endeavouring to introduce British-grown teas into some of these markets, notably North America and Russia. Some measures of success had been achieved, but the markets being already held by China and Japan it is manifest that under the circumstances stated above the difficulties of making further progress have been enormously increased.

10. The competition of China will be all the more formidable in the future inasmuch as powerful efforts are now being made by capitalists to establish in various parts of China Tea Factories equipped with the latest machinery; and tea thus prepared, produced by labour paid in cheap silver, will be able to undersell the more costly teas of India and Ceylon in every neutral market.

11. The advocates of the closing of the Indian Mints and of the establishment of the fixed 1s. 4d. rupee have held the opinion that confidence would thereby be restored and that capital would flow freely into India. In the matter of tea this currency policy is having, and, we venture to think, will continue to have, probably in an increasing degree, the very reverse effect,

12. The present hopeless position of the sugar-growing Colonies is a warning of the disasters that await producing industries subject to bounty-fed competition. This Association foresees the possibility of a like fate overtaking British-grown tea, should the value of the rupee be maintained so much above its value in the standard of the countries competing on a silver basis.

13. The position of the Colony would be, in that case, it is feared, in one respect even worse than it was on the failure of coffee inasmuch as there will be no other product avaible to take the place of tea.

14. Special stress has been laid on the effects of the Currency proposals of the Indian Government on the tea industry as being the most important of the industries of Ceylon; but the consequent increase in the gold cost of production will affect equally every productive industry in the Island. All exported produce that seeks a market open to competition with the produce of silver using countries will further suffer from the fall in price that must result.

15. Two diagrams are sent herewith; the one shewing the rates of Exchange and the selling price of Ceylon tea in sterling and rupees respectively the other the annual exports of tea from Ceylon from 1882 to 1897. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant (to be signed on behalf of the Association.)

SERIOUS RIOT AT GHATTAL

VILLAGERS KILLED.

NEWS of a serious riot comes from Ghattal, near Midnapore, in which several villagers were killed. The villagers objected to the erection of a segregation camp, and on the Police interfering, they were severely assaulted. A further armed force was called out, but as the crowd did not disperse, the Police had no alternative but to fire on the mob, kiling and wounding several. There were no Europeans in the affray, the Police being in charge of an inspector at the time. In consequence of the riot His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has caused a proclamation to be issued declaring that the conduct of the inhabitants of the villages in the jurisdiction of the Police station of Ghattal, in the district of Midnapore, has rendered it expedient to increase the number of the Police force by the appointment of an additional force to be quartered therein at the cost of the inhabitants of the villages. This proclamation is to remain in force for a period of six months from the 1st June.

A telegram from Midnapore, dated Thursday, gives the following details:—

The opposition to all measures adopted by the Government to prevent the spreading of the plague in Calcutta has extended surprisingly far into the districts of Bengal. Ghattal, the abode of several wealty merchants, and a subdivision of Midnapore, was the scene of a most determined riot, a few days ago, over the proposed building of a segregation hospital. About a biggah of land, a little distance from a rich rice merchant's house, was taken up for the hopital, but he raised an objection, and as usual this objection was so distorted and exaggerated to the rabble, that they decided at once in the spirit of their brother oppositionists of Calcutta, to take the law into their own hands, and forthwith marched out in a body of about two thousand strong to dismantle the partly erected structure, shouting as they went that they would beat the Deputy Magistrate's head if he attempted to build the hospital or introduce inoculation. The small Police force at the disposal, of the Subdivisional Officer proved far too weak to cope against such odds, and, after a very courageous attempt to disperse the crowd, and a few slight casualties, reinforcements were telegraphed for from Midnapore. The Magistrate himself left head quarters the same night with a body of about fifty armed constables in charge of an inspector for the scene of the disturbance. The crowd, however, on seeing the Magistrate and armed Police approach dispersed evidently in very bad humour at being thwarted. All is now quiet, and the hospital built up. The fifty armed Police have been stationed at Ghattal to suppress any further disturbance, which may break out afresh on the arrival of the first psuedo-inoculator. Three of the wounded rioters have since died, and thirty-seven arrested are awaiting their trial at head quarters.

IN Army Orders the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel S. Grant, Royal Engineers, to be Commandant Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Wilkieson, Royal Engineers, vacated, is dated 9th May 1898; but the Indian Army List for April (p. 417) sets down Lieutenant-Colonel Grant as Commandant of the Corps, "present appointment in regiment" being dated 28th October 1897. There is some mistake somewhere.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL EGERTON, now Commanding in the Tochi, is likely, we understand, to be given the Command of the Bridace left in the Khyber. This is an appointment which will give widespread satisfaction. Brigadier-General Egerton is as capable as a commander as he is popular as a leader, and everybody sympathised with him in the ill-luck which shut him up in the Tochi when he would certainly have distinguished himself in the Mohmand country or Tirah.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrups. Sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle

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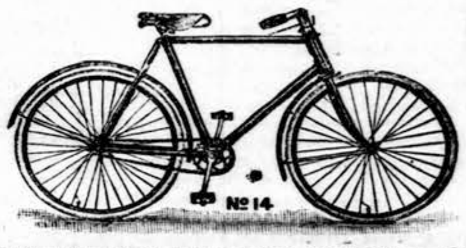

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest;" however pure the source, the oil must by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture, which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces the pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations.

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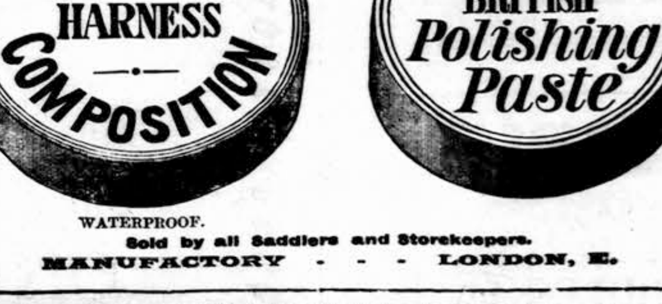
PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also free from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

S. & H. HARRIS.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HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste

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MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d. per tablet. Three in a box 1/6.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system. For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

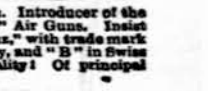
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS Co., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.



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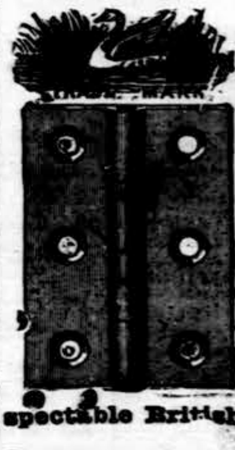

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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers. Not a Chemical Preparation.

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"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK. REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Per Box of 50, Re 1-8.

It is with every confidence of still further public support that I have taken the liberty of presenting to my numerous customers a new brand of Cigarettes which, I am sanguine, will meet with merited recognition. The brand is appropriate to the auspicious occasion, and I venture to trust that the unanimous verdict of intending patrons will be favourable, inasmuch as these Cigarettes are manufactured from the **finest quality of Yenidje Turkish Tobacco.**

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BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

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● ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi Janos":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

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Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
Numbers for use by Bankers
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

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Black Leather
Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

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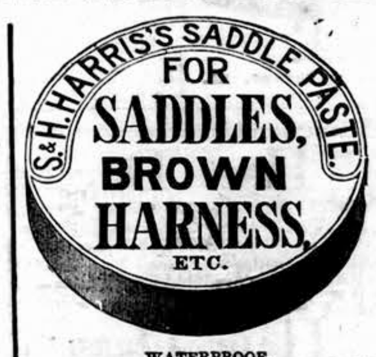

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Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

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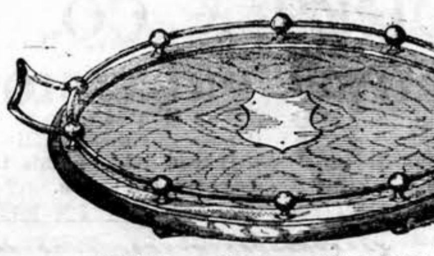

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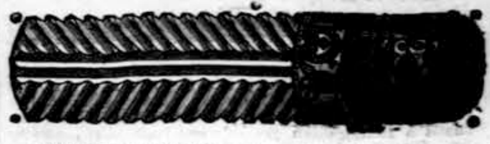

SMELLING FLASK 8801
Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2.

Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, as Illustrated, Rs. 80.

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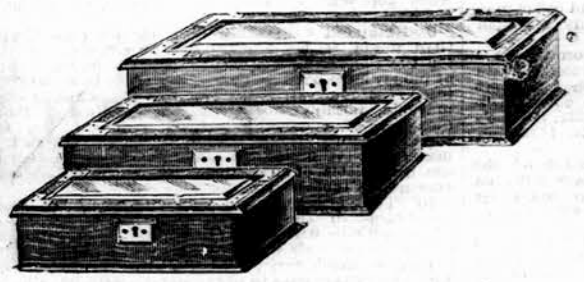
Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match Box, and Match Holder, Rs. 58.



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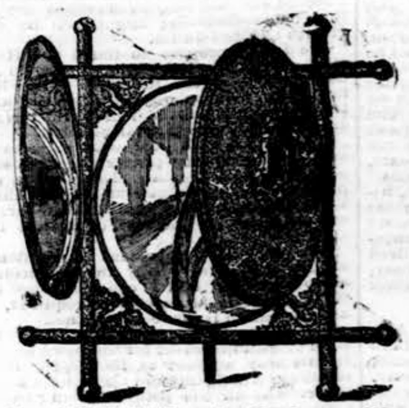

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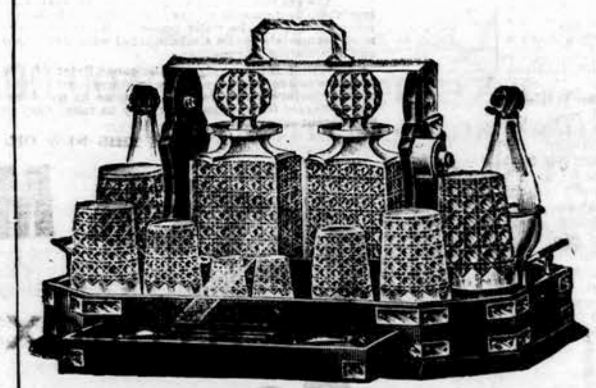
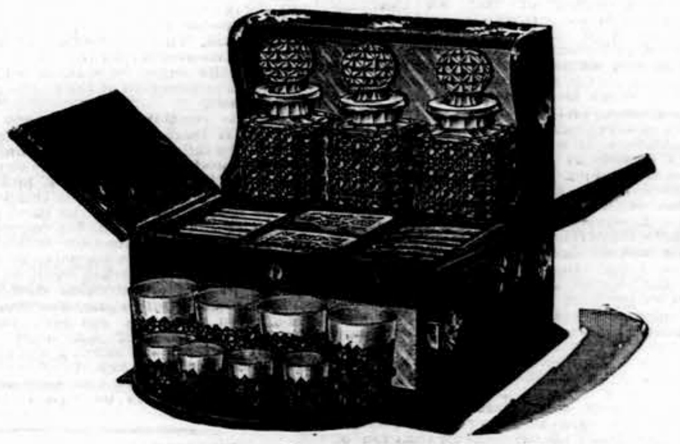
Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.



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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! ● Sold by all Chemists.

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